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Angola in Accord
With South Africa
On Truce Force

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — South Africa and Angola, meeting for the first time in a tripartite session with the United States, agreed Thursday to form a joint commission to monitor the 17-day-old cease-fire in southern Angola.

South African officials, returning to Johannesburg Thursday night after the one-day session in Lusaka, Zambia's capital, said the commission would initially consist of several hundred Angolan and South African military personnel but could be expanded to include U.S. observers if both parties requested them. A joint statement issued in Lusaka said "a small number of American representatives could participate."

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, who with Defense Minister General Magnus Malan represented South Africa at the talks, hailed the agreement. "Angola wants peace," Mr. Botha said. "South Africa wants peace. And this what we've done now. We've taken a very important step on that road."

The agreement was arranged by U.S. diplomats who in recent weeks have intensively pressed for an accord that would halt periodic South African military raids into Angola. There is hope the accord will lead to the creation of an independent Namibia from the South African-controlled territory of South-West Africa. Thursday's statement said further meetings would be held to seek a resolution of the issue of Namibian independence.

None of the parties mentioned the issue of withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola; South Africa and the United States previously had insisted a Cuban pullout was necessary for a Namibian settlement. The issue has been a major hurdle in past peace initiatives. That the Cubans were not referred to was seen as an indication that the United States and South Africa have decided to play down the question, at least for now.

Mr. Botha brushed aside questions about the Cubans, saying the principal problem was "to build confidence to try to eradicate suspicion. Then we have time, in a more relaxed atmosphere, to discuss other issues."

The new commission will attempt to enforce the cease-fire that South Africa initiated Jan. 31 when it announced it was pulling its forces out of southern Angola. South African troops have been stationed in the area for more than two years in an effort to halt guerrilla operations by Namibian rebels who use Angola as a military base to launch attacks into the neighboring territory.

Sam Nujoma, the leader of the Namibian rebels, the South-West Africa People's Organization, said his group would temporarily honor the accord. There were unconfirmed reports Thursday that Mr. Nujoma was in Lusaka and may have held a meeting with Willie van Niekerk, South Africa's administrator-general in Namibia.

South Africa originally announced the cease-fire would last 30 days, but Mr. Botha said Thursday his government was willing to maintain it for as long as it is honored by all sides. While Mr. Botha previously had characterized the halt in hostilities as "very fragile," South African authorities believe the Angolans have made a good faith effort to ensure that neither their troops nor Namibian rebels take advantage of the cease-fire by moving into the evacuated area.

Mr. Botha warned that "there are elements which we believe do not desire this initiative." Asked to identify them, he replied, "you can take a guess." It is believed he was referring to the Soviet Union, Angola's major military ally. Western diplomats here believe the Soviet Union helped scuttle a previous peace initiative by encouraging the Namibian guerrillas to launch a military offensive in January 1983.

Gemayel to Abrogate
Pact With Israel; Jumblat
Says Move Is 'Too Late'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — President Amin Gemayel has acceded to opposition Moslem demands and agreed to abrogate Lebanon's troop withdrawal agreement with Israel.

The Lebanese president accepted a Saudi-mediated peace plan that envisages a full cease-fire, replacement of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut by United Nations troops and resumption of talks between opposing Lebanese factions in Geneva.

Syria, which has strenuously objected to the agreement with Israel because it says that the accord gives Israel too much influence in Lebanon, was thought likely to give its approval to the peace plan when it is formally presented later.

But the Lebanese Druze chief, Walid Jumblat, leader of one of the Moslem factions that brought the crisis to a head by routing the Lebanese Army, said the plan was "too little, too late" and ruled out compromise with Mr. Gemayel.

The plan would also offer assurances to Israel that guerrilla activities would not resume in southern Lebanon. This is designed to replace the security features of the withdrawal accord.

The plan was immediately denounced in Israel, where Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said abrogation of the troop withdrawal agreement would be "first and foremost a blow to Lebanon's own sovereignty, to its people and to the chances of freeing themselves from the Syrian grip."

He added: "Israel's signature on that document is a fact of history and international law. We will not renounce our signature nor our readiness to carry out the terms of that agreement bilaterally."

Israel's ambassador to Washington, Meir Rosenfeld, also said: "If this agreement is abrogated I doubt very much we will ever again see an independent Lebanon."

Officials in Washington reacted with caution. President Ronald Reagan has suggested that he would not object strenuously to the abrogation of the May 17 agreement with Israel.

But the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said: "We have problems with certain elements of the plan."

A diplomatic source in Washington said it was highly unlikely that Israel would agree to all features of the plan, at least in the beginning. But he said there may be "some hope" that Syria will accept the plan and that Damascus would prevail on Mr. Gemayel's enemies to also accept it.

At the United Nations, the United States said it was ready to begin negotiations to replace the multinational force with UN troops without preconditions.

Earlier, the Soviet Union was reported to have lifted its objections to such a deployment but to have imposed conditions that Washington found unacceptable.

Mr. Gemayel agreed to the plan on Wednesday but, soon afterward, Druze militias drove government troops and Christian militias out of the coastal town of Damour, 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Beirut.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

French Say Soviet Will Soon Return
To Geneva Missile Talks With U.S.

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — French officials, back in Paris after meetings with Soviet leaders in Moscow, say they have the clear impression that the Russians will soon return to nuclear arms talks with the United States.

A high-level official said Wednesday that this analysis was based partly on the tone of discussions in Moscow on Tuesday and on what France sees as signs of a change in Soviet attitudes.

A French delegation, headed by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson, met for 40 minutes with Konstantin U. Chernenko, the new Soviet leader, and with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko after the funeral of President Yuri V. Andropov.

An official familiar with the content of the talks said he felt Soviet readiness to return to Geneva was very real.

He said he believed that Soviet-American nuclear discussions would develop in the next few months. Moscow broke off talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in November and has since said it would not return to them in their previous form. The Soviet delegation subsequently left the talks on strategic, or long-range, weapons but without foreclosing their resumption.

The French official said he thought the new talks on nuclear weapons would start before the presidential election campaign went into full swing in the United States. He said he had the impression that the Russians thought President Ronald Reagan would be re-elected.

The French view on the likelihood of a return to nuclear arms talks became known as Vice President George Bush arrived for talks with President François Mitterrand.

Mr. Bush, after his meeting with Mr. Mitterrand, was asked at a news conference whether he had detected a willingness to resume arms control talks during his own contacts in Moscow.

"I can't say that I did," he replied. "But I didn't detect an unwillingness to return to Geneva was very real."

Moslems Consolidate
Positions in Lebanon

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Druze and Shiite militias consolidated their takeover of several strategic Lebanese Army positions around Beirut on Thursday and launched a new offensive against army and Christian Phalangist troops still trying to hold out south of the capital.

The onslaught by the Syrian-backed anti-government militias appeared to deprive President Amin Gemayel of any military options for dealing with his opponents and to leave him with little choice but to concede to many of their political demands, although isolated army resistance appeared to be continuing in some areas.

The offensive also marked probably the biggest shift in the balance of power between Moslems and Christians inside Lebanon since the start of the 1975-76 civil war, with Moslem forces now clearly in the ascendancy.

Israeli armored patrols probed Lebanese coastal and mountainous areas north of their Awali River defensive line Thursday in search of Palestinian guerrillas, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv, quoting Israeli military sources.

Mr. Gemayel spent the day consulting with the U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, and Lebanese politicians who still speak to him in an effort to sort out his political options, according to government sources. The sources described the Lebanese president as "lost and living from moment to moment."

Mr. Gemayel was apparently seeking assurances from Syria that if he agreed to abrogate the May 17 accord Damascus would use its leverage on the opposition to cooperate with him in solving the current crisis and refrain from demanding his resignation.

By early Wednesday morning the Druze and Shiite militias had seized control of a swath of Beirut.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ground Collapses at Site
Of Nuclear Test in U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

LAS VEGAS — At least 13 technicians were injured, one of them critically, when the ground caved in after a nuclear test at the government's Nevada Test Site, according to officials.

The injured workers were in or near trailers on the surface Wednesday, monitoring instruments that recorded the blast and its aftershocks, when the desert floor collapsed, a Department of Energy spokesman said Wednesday.

There was no release of nuclear radiation from the explosion and all the injuries were caused when the technicians fell between 10 and 30 feet (3 and 9 meters), department officials said.

The injuries were the first directly attributable to a nuclear test in the 33-year history of the Nevada Test Site, officials said. They could offer no immediate explanation for the accident.

The earth directly above the explosion collapsed about three hours after a test of what was said to be a 20-kiloton nuclear device, the equivalent of about 20,000 tons of TNT, 1,168 feet (356 meters) below ground.

The collapse "bounced around" the workers inside the trailers and left an oval "disruption" in the surface about 150 feet long and 60 feet wide, said Jim Boyer, a Department of Energy spokesman. Apparently, the workers were not hurt as the ground collapsed.

Another spokesman, David Miller, said that, before the explosion, the workers moved to a safer position, then re-entered the area two hours after the device was detonated. They were checking data recorded on instruments housed in several trailers directly above the point of the nuclear blast.

"Some had the ground drop out from under them," Mr. Miller said. "Some were shaken off ladders which led to the top of trailers, and one man apparently was still inside a trailer when it toppled over."

Although Mr. Boyer and other government officials declined to disclose the specific purpose of the test blast, Mr. Boyer insisted it was "less than 20 kilotons."

Walt Raywood, a geologist at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, said that the blast registered 4.5 on the Richter scale, much more than would result from an explosion of 20 kilotons. "If I had to guess," he said, "I'd say it was around 100 kilotons."

Mr. Boyer said that Mr. Raywood's Richter scale reading could be misleading because an explosion under hard rock produces much higher seismograph readings than one under soft earth.

Rainier Mesa, where the test occurred, is a low plateau of hard granite and other volcanic rock in which a series of tunnels has been drilled over the years. Nuclear warheads and other nuclear devices are exploded inside long, sealed chambers within the tunnels.

■ Tass Accuses U.S.
Tass said Thursday that the Nevada Test Site was the site of a nuclear explosion that had caused the ground to collapse.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

A FRIENDLY MEETING — President Fidel Castro of Cuba, right, is greeted by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain at Madrid's airport. Mr. Castro made a four-hour stop in Spain Thursday as he returned from the funeral of Yuri V. Andropov in Moscow. Page 5.

United Press International

Mondale Ducks Front-Runner Label
Candidate's Aides Try to Minimize Backfire From Polls

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Last June 11, Walter F. Mondale experienced his worst moment as a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, when he was upset by Senator Alan Cranston of California in the Wisconsin Democratic convention straw vote.

Mr. Mondale's defeat in the heart of his liberal Midwestern base encouraged hopes among all his challengers that his support might be fragile.

On Tuesday, the former vice president returned to Milwaukee to be greeted by the news that nine of the often-leading top leaders of the Wisconsin Democratic Party, including the incumbent governor and his two Democratic predecessors, had joined in endorsing him. One of the endorsers, former Governor Martin Schreiber, pulled aside a reporter and told him something that is heard with increasing frequency on the Democratic presidential trail these days.

"It's all over but the shouting," he said.

Remembering Wisconsin, the Mondale camp nervously rejects that notion. They discount polls like Tuesday's New Hampshire survey showing him 21 points ahead of Senator John Glenn of Ohio, or Wednesday's Chicago Sun-Times poll showing him 35 points ahead of Senator Glenn and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson in Illinois.

Some of his strategists fear that he could have a close shave with Senator Glenn in New Hampshire and that inflated expectations of his strength could turn such a result into a defeat. Even a psychological "defeat" could hobble the front-runner.

Managers of rival candidates say Mr. Mondale is less than a sure shot, but they say that he is a legitimate odds-on bet against the seven-man field of opponents.

Sergio Bendixen, Senator Cranston's highly regarded manager, outlined a scenario that would lead to Mr. Mondale's defeat. It starts with Mr. Mondale doing "less than expected" in terms of margins or percentages, even if he wins Monday's Iowa precinct caucuses and the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary — the first two public tests of the year.

With some candidates eliminated after New Hampshire, a weakened Mondale might then be whipsawed by the surviving liberal and conservative challengers in the Southern primaries and Massachusetts on March 13, Mr. Bendixen said, losing more than he wins.

In that case, he would be on the defensive going into Illinois on March 20, trying to fight the notion that any time a front-runner stumbles, his candidacy is hard to revive. Illinois has a huge campaign spending limit, and Mr. Mondale would have to pour every available dollar into that race, Mr. Bendixen said, eliminating the financial edge he now enjoys over his rivals.

Johnson Gives U.S. Men First Alpine Gold

Bill Johnson speeding toward a gold medal Thursday in the men's downhill.

The Associated Press

Barnsley: The Gritty, Gruff, Stubborn Heart of Yorkshire

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

BARNESLEY, England — Like Peoria and Duquesne for Americans, this town of 75,000 at the center of the South Yorkshire coalfields has a special significance for the British.

"It began in the days of the music hall," says Michael Parkinson, a television talk-show host who was born at Cudworth, about four miles (6.4 kilometers) down the road. "Two weeks at the Theatre Royal, Barnsley, was a fate only marginally better than death."

To the outsider, the town looks no different from others in Yorkshire: a bit dour, with soot-blackened row houses that lack charm even when their stoops and roofs are crowned with snow. The downtown area has lost much of its character through postwar reconstruction, but there is a huge town hall to remind people of a vanished prosperity.

Yet Barnsley has somehow come to epitomize Yorkshire and its gruff, stubborn, gritty, warm-hearted, fun-loving and proudly provincial people. Its population remains homogeneous, largely born and raised here, and almost wholly white, whereas places like Bradford and Leeds have large transient elements.

Above all, Barnsley is a coal town, where for generations men have "gone down the pits" every morning and emerged, faces grimy, every evening.

It is, in a way, a gritty heritage. Anthony Galvin, editor of the weekly Barnsley Chronicle, keeps on his office wall a drawing from the Illustrated London News depicting the disaster at the Oaks Colliery on Dec. 12, 1866, when 349 miners were killed.

In the Silksstone churchyard stands a memorial recalling "that eventful day" in July 1838 when "the Lord sent forth His thunder, lightning, hail and rain, carrying devastation before them, and by a sudden eruption of water into the coalpit of P.C. Clark Esq., 26 human beings whose names are recorded here were suddenly summoned to appear before their Maker."

Now as then, the miners simultaneously love and hate their work, drawing a sense of strength from their ability to survive the arduous conditions of their trade.

Roy Hattersley, a Yorkshire man who serves as deputy leader of the Labor Party, says all stories about the county end with some version of a single line: "You're a hard, proud man. Hard and proud."

"If you want to know how and why the story began," he wrote in his book "Goodbye to Yorkshire," "go to Barnsley."

The town, together with the mining villages that surround it, has produced its share of hard-bitten characters.

There is Arthur Scargill, the radical president of the National Union of Mineworkers, whom they call "King Arthur." There is Geoffrey Boycott, the greatest English cricket batsman of recent times, who gets his runs not through natural talent but by such single-minded concentration that his captain has accused him of lacking team spirit.

Then there was Skinner Normanton, a hulking man who played halfback for the local soccer team, which has never quite managed to make the first division. He was the dirtiest player who ever lived, Mr. Parkinson recalls; "he kicked anything that moved."

If this is coal country, it is also Labor country. Mr. Galvin remembers an old local saying to the effect that on election night they used to count the Labor candidates' votes by the showfall.

Now Barnsley is the seat of the leftist-dominated South Yorkshire County Council, which often clashes with the Tory government in London over the amount of tax money it spends. The council is so out of step with the national trend that its fieldwork is often called, only half jokingly, the People's Republic of South Yorkshire.

One of the newer jokes about Barnsley — one apparently grounded, however distantly, in fact — tells of the council's decision to hire jobless workers to count the town's lampposts.

But people who live in Barnsley can ride the bus for 10 pence (14 cents) thanks to subsidized fares, while people in London pay several times as much.

The people here have an open, breezy informality that is as alien to the starchy southeast as New York and Boston are to the American Midwest.

A visitor is greeted as "luv" by the sunny clerks in every shop. Arriving at a gas station, one is asked, "How are you, then?" A waitress confides that she spent two years in London and hated it. "There were just too much hustle-bustle about the place," she said.

If London is the home of cool understatement, Barnsley and Yorkshire are the home of the exaggeration. People here like to say that there are more acres in Yorkshire — or used to be, before London reformers split the county into five parts — than there are words in the Bible.

As in Texas, there is a tendency toward the outsize, whether in the breadth of men's shoulders or in the height of the sculptures of Henry Moore, who was born at Castleford, another mining town in the neighborhood, or in the dimensions of the Barnsley chop, a great hunk of meat consisting of a third of the saddle of a full-grown sheep.

"Up here," said James Gratton, the proprietor of Brooklands, the town's leading restaurant, "they expect to see some mass on the dinner table."

Reagan Shifts Assertion On Deficits, Says They Are Not Inflationary

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan says that federal budget deficits are not a serious threat to the economic recovery and are not the cause of high interest rates.

These informal comments at a press breakfast Wednesday appeared to conflict with what the president said in his budget message and with the views of Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors.

Mr. Reagan was asked if he was sorry he had appointed Paul A. Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in July. The president did not answer the question directly but gave a noncommittal comment on the Federal Reserve's policies that raised some doubts about the administration's support of the board.

Mr. Volcker has said that high deficits are restraining economic recovery and has criticized an "ominous" trend toward heavy borrowing from abroad.

The president renewed criticism of congressional Democrats for not moving faster in negotiations with administration officials on ways to reduce the deficit.

He said taxes and military spending were to be discussed but he repeated his belief that "taxes are not the answer to the deficit problem" and that his military budget was necessary to assure national security.

Mr. Reagan was asked if he thought the deficit was a "serious threat to economic recovery," as many businessmen and economists contend.

"No, I don't," he replied, "but

that doesn't mean that I don't take the debt seriously."

Then he said deficits were not a cause of high interest rates, reflecting the arguments of Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan.

"In these last couple of years, even though our deficits vastly increased, our interest rates went down to half of what they were," he said. "So that argument that has been used, I think, is wrong."

In his budget message to Congress, however, Mr. Reagan said: "Only the threat of indefinitely prolonged high budget deficits threatens the continuation of sustained noninflationary growth and prosperity. It raises the specter of sharply higher interest rates, choked off investment, renewed recession and rising unemployment."

Regan on Volcker

Mr. Regan, the treasury secretary, said Thursday that Mr. Reagan is satisfied with money supply targets set by the Federal Reserve Board and had not tried to put pressure on Mr. Volcker to improve an election-year economy, United Press International reported from Washington.

Asked about reports that some Treasury Department officials felt that the board was jeopardizing the economic recovery that Mr. Reagan hopes will enhance his re-election prospects, the secretary said the president had no complaints about Mr. Volcker's money supply targets.

Mr. Reagan, he said, "had no desire or any need for excessive money supply or did he want the money supply too tight. He wanted enough money supply that would allow the growth that both the Fed and the administration are projecting."

U.S. Business Group Predicts Deficits For Pension Plan if Economy Lags

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A national business organization has warned that if the U.S. economy does not perform as well as Congress expects, the Social Security retirement program could face another financial crisis in the 1980s.

The 1983 amendments to the Social Security Act, intended to assure the solvency of the Social Security trust funds for at least 75 years, "provide very little margin of safety," according to the report issued Wednesday by the Committee for Economic Development, a private nonprofit, nonpartisan group.

The report said the economic assumptions used by Congress and the Social Security Administration were "all relatively optimistic, given recent economic performance," and "fail to cover a realistic range of possibilities."

The 1983 amendments speeded up the introduction of previously scheduled payroll tax increases, delayed the 1983 cost-of-living adjustment for six months and expanded coverage to include employees of the federal government and nonprofit organizations.

Infants Surviving Abortion Pose Still More Ethical Problems

By Dena Kleiman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A woman went to Beth Israel Medical Center in Manhattan for an abortion. When it was done, the doctors told her she had just given birth to a daughter.

The child, though seriously brain-damaged, was saved by new techniques of caring for extremely premature infants, and the techniques get better every year. The number of children surviving abortions is still tiny and their chances of leading healthy lives are small, but they are posing extraordinarily troubling problems for doctors and hospital administrators.

Dr. Alan Rosenfield, acting director of obstetrics and gynecology at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, said, "The area of late abortions is one of our most difficult areas. There are no easy answers, given our technology now."

In its landmark 1973 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a woman's right to abortion until the point of fetal viability and said that point was generally about 28 weeks after conception. In the state of New York, the law allows abortions through the 24th week.

But advances in medical science have made it possible to sustain the lives of infants as early as 23 weeks. Live births after abortions are still extremely rare.

Of more than 160,000 abortions performed in 1982 in New York, there were 18 live births, according to statistics maintained by the state and city health departments. No statistics are maintained nationwide.

But the very possibility has stirred internal hospital discussions of when and how abortions are performed, whether late pregnancies should be screened for de-

fects and what procedures should be taken if a child is born live.

There are difficult new legal issues. When an abortion becomes a birth, it is unclear who must decide what procedures are in the infant's best interest and who is financially responsible.

Because infants are injured in the abortion process, legal scholars are asking whether it would be possible for such a seriously injured infant to make a claim of "wrongful life" against a hospital.

Some hospitals now perform elective abortions only until the 20th week except where a fetus has been determined to have major defects.

Others, refusing to make even that exception, are declining to perform amniocentesis, the genetic screening of the amniotic fluid surrounding the fetus, which is recommended for women over 35 and is undergone by countless others to detect fetal abnormalities.

Some hospitals are switching to an abortion procedure that eliminates any possibility that a fetus might live. At still others, families are routinely advised that an abortion may result in a live birth.

The subject is rife with emotion and debate. Much of the discussion is taking place behind closed doors.

Many doctors declined to return telephone calls. In one case, the director of obstetrics at a major New York hospital spoke in detail of an aborted infant's survival and its traumatic impact on the hospital's staff. The next day, he called back to deny the incident had occurred.

Although the great majority of hospitals agree publicly that any infant who survives an abortion or

miscarriage should be kept alive, doctors acknowledge privately that the practice varies widely from hospital to hospital.

Dr. Gordon W. Douglas, the chief of obstetrics and gynecology at New York University Medical Center, where abortions are performed only until the 20th week of pregnancy except in cases of fetal abnormality, said, "It's necessary to remember that these days abortion is done on request and therefore not a procedure you undertake in the interest of the fetus."

"What most of us try to do is to try to remain within the law and not generate problems for anyone. The hospital requires any live fetus to be given full supportive services and full resuscitation regardless of prognosis. But the delivery of a living fetus carries no guarantee of a surviving adult of any competence."

Complicating the problem for doctors are advances in detecting defects long before birth. Many of those procedures, including amniocentesis, cannot be performed until relatively late in the pregnancy, so often decisions about such abortions are made just at the edge of fetal viability.

"It makes us all schizophrenic," said Dr. Richard Hanksnecht, an associate clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Mount Sinai Hospital who specializes in high-risk pregnancies. "Nowadays we are asked to terminate a pregnancy that in two weeks doctors on the same floor are fighting to save."

Much debate concerns the method by which late abortions are performed. Generally, there are three methods.

Injecting saline into the amniotic sac to induce labor in the mother is still the most common procedure in

late abortions. While it generally results in the death of the fetus, it has been associated with harmful side effects in women and doctors have increasingly turned to the use of prostaglandin in late abortions.

Prostaglandin is a substance that also induces labor, but it does not poison the fetus. Of all abortion methods, prostaglandin, while believed to be the safest for women by some doctors, is the most likely to result in a live birth.

The third and most controversial of the methods is dilation and evacuation, known as D and E. It involves dismembering the fetus while still in the womb, which eliminates any possibility of live birth. It is a relatively new procedure in late abortions and is generally believed to be among the safest for women and the least psychologically painful. However, it is also generally considered the most traumatic for doctors and staff.

According to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, the use of dilation and evacuation in second-trimester abortions has increased greatly in recent years, as it has gained in acceptance.

Dr. E. Wyman Garrett, an obstetrician in Newark, New Jersey, who has developed expertise in performing D and E through the 24th week of pregnancy, said he prefers that method because it is safer for the woman and because it avoids the agonizing decision of what to do when a child is born alive—a situation he confronted last year.

In that instance, Dr. Garrett performed a saline abortion at University Hospital in Newark. The infant that emerged weighed about 1 pound, 10 ounces (740 grams) and was alive. It was born Jan. 13 and died April 29 after developing meningitis.

U.S. Army Plans Fast-Reacting Mobile Infantry

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a search for speed and mobility, the U.S. Army plans to create two light infantry divisions capable of reaching world combat zones three times faster than conventional divisions, army officials say.

One of the light divisions, to be comprised of 10,212 soldiers compared to 18,486 in a current infantry division, will be drawn later this year from the 7th Infantry Division at Fort Ord, California. The second division will be created from scratch, giving the army 17 divisions by September 1985, the officials said Wednesday.

Because of a preoccupation with stopping a massive Soviet assault, the army has been transfixed by the Korean War for a force of predominantly "light" combat units relying on foot soldiers to one built overwhelmingly of "heavy" divisions outfitted with tanks, armored personnel carriers and other vehicles.

Pentagon planners concede that this 30-year trend has cut into the army's ability to react quickly because the heavy divisions require greater airlift and maintenance support.

It would take at least 12 days and nearly 1,500 sorties with C-141 transport planes to move one of the army's current divisions to the Gulf

region, according to army figures. The division would require one support soldier, such as a mechanic, for every two combat soldiers.

The new light division will be able to make the same move in four days, army officials say, with three combat troops for each support soldier. In addition to being smaller, the light division will do without the 54 tanks and 76 armored personnel carriers now assigned to infantry divisions and will be outfitted with smaller, lighter artillery howitzers. Also, every soldier will carry night-vision gear enabling him to fight in darkness.

"What that will buy you is mobility," a colonel said.

Officials said that they have yet to set a price tag for the new strategy, which has been under development since early last summer, although the army's troop strength will remain stable at 780,000 and no additional funds are required, at least for fiscal 1985.

Those skeptical of the new strategy argue that light divisions essentially duplicate the Marines. Also, a light division requires resupply after two days of combat compared to five days for a standard division.

"Light divisions have a way of getting heavier," an official said. "It will be interesting to see what happens with these."

Army officials reply that the Marines are intended for "sea-level combat," particularly on beaches,

and that the light divisions will be more flexible by virtue of an ability to fight inland. The unit is intended to fight in concert with other military forces, such as the Rapid Deployment Force or armored divisions, they added.

"The Israelis found that when

they went into Lebanon that it was absolutely essential to put dismounted infantry onto the high ground to clear that," an officer said. "An infantryman in the right terrain is very hard to do anything about. He's very hard to detect and therefore hard to target."



REAL INSPECTOR HOUND — President Ronald Reagan greets McGruff, the crime dog, at a White House ceremony recognizing Crime Prevention Week. Inside the McGruff exterior is Sheriff's Sergeant Winston Cavendish of St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana.

Librarians Seek Curb on U.S. Spy Unit

By David Burnham
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Groups representing thousands of libraries, librarians and historians have asked a U.S. Federal Court to hold that the National Security Agency had no legal authority to direct a private library to withdraw unclassified documents from public view.

"What is at stake here is the fundamental integrity of library collections all over the country," said Judith Krug, director of the office for Intellectual Freedom of the American Library Association. The National Security Agency is the largest and most secretive intelligence agency in the United States.

The suit was brought after the agency directed a private library in Virginia to halt public access to letters and other material quoted in an already published book that was critical of the agency.

The intelligence agency had no immediate comment on the suit. Last year, however, Lieutenant General Lincoln D. Faurer, director of the agency, defended the agency's effort to remove declassified material from public access as a "routine" part of the agency's responsibility "to advise and assist in the protection of NSA-related national security information."

The dispute centers on some of the letters, personal papers and government documents belonging to William A. Friedman, a government expert on the making and breaking of codes from World War I until his retirement from the agency in 1955.

At the time of his death in 1969, Mr. Friedman gave his papers to the George C. Marshall Foundation, which maintains a library open to the public on the campus of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. Over the next 10 years officials of the agency reviewed the Friedman material on

Touch of Class: Robbers Arrive In a Helicopter

The Associated Press

LEESVILLE, Louisiana — Five bank robbers remained at large Thursday after landing in a stolen helicopter, robbing \$163,000 from a bank and taking off again without firing a shot.

Wednesday was payday at the Fort Polk Army Base, a few hundred feet from the Merchants and Farmers Bank in Leesville, and police said the holdup men probably knew the bank would have a large amount of money. The helicopter, registered to Commercial Helicopters Inc. of Lafayette, Louisiana, was reported stolen Tuesday night in Galveston, Texas.

"Everybody thought it was a SWAT team," said a man who was in the bank when the helicopter landed on the front lawn. He said that the robbery took four or five minutes and that one of the men had the word "police" stenciled on a white vest.

"You've got to admit, they have style," said state Trooper Darrell Guillery.

several occasions and directed that hundreds of documents be withdrawn from public view. Some of the material was classified, some was not.

In 1979, James Bamford, a researcher working on a book about the agency, requested permission to see the withdrawn but unclassified material. The library decided to make the material available to Mr. Bamford and the public at large.

In October 1980 and April 1983, officials of the agency ordered that the documents that had been made available to Mr. Bamford be withdrawn from public access. The second request was made after Mr. Bamford's book, "The Puzzle Palace," was published. Some of the items the agency wanted removed were referred to in the book.

U.S. Stand on Acid Rain Undercuts Ottawa Plans

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Canadian officials say they are rethinking their policy on acid rain because of President Ronald Reagan's decision to limit U.S. efforts on the environmental problem to more research, rather than attempt to reduce acid rain.

Canadians consider the problem the prime irritant between the two nations.

Among the options they have under scrutiny is to cut sulfur emissions in Canada by twice as much as currently planned, according to Dr. Robert W. Slater, assistant deputy minister of the Environmental Protection Service.

But he suggested that Canada's hopes of tying further cuts to equivalent reductions by the United States had been undercut by Mr. Reagan's position. "One of our fundamental assumptions has been questioned," he said.

A formal protest to Washington is expected by the end of this week, Canadian officials said.

Mr. Reagan announced the U.S. policy in his State of the Union message. In the budget submitted after the speech, he proposed to double the spending for research on acid rain to \$55.5 million. But he asked for no spending to reduce the pollution causing it, despite bills currently in the House of Representatives and the Senate that aim to cut the kind of sulfur emissions believed to cause acid rain.

Emissions from coal-burning power plants and factories are believed to turn into sulfuric and nitric oxides that fall to earth as acid rain or snow. This is widely thought to be destroying freshwater life and damaging forests and crops. The Canadians contend that enough is already known about it to begin acting immediately.

The acid rain problem is more acute in Canada, whose most populous region is directly affected. About 8 percent of the Canadian gross national product is believed

to be at risk from possible damage to lakes, forests and croplands.

Most of the spending necessary to reduce the problem would involve cutting sulfur emissions on the American side of the border.

Damage on the American side is also believed to run into the billions of dollars, but it is proportionately less significant in the economy. And since the problem primarily affects the Northeast, the issue of apportioning cleanup costs is a politically sensitive one.

Meanwhile, Governor John H. Sununu of New Hampshire contended last week that Canada had done "a terrible job" in controlling emissions and dismissed Canadian complaints about the United States as "rhetoric."

Canadian officials agree that they could do more. They estimate that their country emits more sulfur per person into the atmosphere, but they argue that their controls are at least as strict as those of the United States and that the difference in per capita pollution is a direct result of Canada's much smaller population.

Until now the Canadian goal has been to cut emissions by 25 percent by 1990, with another 25 percent cut depending on similar actions by the United States, though critics argue this is not enough. The Canadian government has maintained that as pollutants do not respect borders, both countries must cooperate on the problem.

Now, however, Canada is considering moving even further by itself, the officials said. Such action, they said, would at least help the environment, although not enough to stop all the damage.

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The Censorship Directive

The White House says that it will suspend the attack on federal officials' civil liberties that it launched last year in a widely misdirected attempt to stop leaks. White House staff people speak of backing off and negotiating with Congress. To the extent that this retreat indicates diminishing enthusiasm for a genuinely bad idea, it is welcome. But Mr. Reagan would do better to drop the whole enterprise.

In a directive last March, he proposed two notably unwise innovations. He called for much wider use of the directors in the investigations of leaked information. And he tried to establish a system of lifetime censorship of everyone who holds high security clearance, requiring them even after leaving office to clear before publication anything they might write touching on national security. That would include not only the memoirs of former secretaries of state, but the positions papers of former vice presidents who might be running for the higher office. It would mean that one party, ensconced in the White House, would be able to censor its predecessors' criticism on most of the interesting questions in foreign and defense policy. Is there really anyone at the White House who thinks that is desirable?

This whole venture originated last winter in a burst of irritation over the kind of published

comment that all presidents regard as subversive leaks, and that most other people consider to be the informed debate that is normal and necessary in a democracy. The administration's case for this drastic directive has been undercut from the beginning by its inability to come up with examples of real leaks sufficient to justify any great tightening of the rules. Last fall, Congress voted to suspend the censorship provision six months for reconsideration.

It would be excessively generous to assume that the administration's decision this week is owed to any new appreciation of the directive's implications for civil liberties. The White House clearly wants to avoid any further congressional action in this area, since it is now aware that majorities in both houses disapprove of its plan. More immediately, it wants to get the subject of security and leaks off the agenda of the Senate Judiciary Committee's hearings on the nomination of Edwin Meese as attorney general. But the committee should not be overly cooperative on that one. The Justice Department drafted the directive and, while it may be suspended, it has been neither revoked nor disavowed. Mr. Meese's positions on the directive and on the larger questions that lie behind it are well worth ascertaining.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Medicare Money Machine

When a high-living millionaire suddenly finds himself headed for bankruptcy, shouldn't he stop handing out expensive gifts to his friends? That is the way some U.S. congressmen are beginning to feel about Medicare, the \$66-billion federal health insurance program for the elderly.

Medicare faces insolvency in the early 1990s, and keeping it afloat is the subject of hot debate. Yet until recently, nobody seemed to care that the rules governing Medicare and also Medicaid, which insures the poor, allow expensive handouts: real estate windfalls worth hundreds of millions to owners of privately run hospitals.

For years, Medicare paid all reasonable hospital charges with few questions asked. Last October it clamped down on operating costs, setting fixed rates for specific medical procedures. But the old reasonable-cost policy remains for capital costs, about 7 percent of the Medicare budget.

The policy allows a hospital entrepreneur to bill government agencies for depreciation, for a fair return on money he himself puts up and for interest on borrowed money. In addition, under tax law changes the Reagan administration pushed through Congress in 1981, the entrepreneur can deduct depreciation from his taxable income at an accelerated rate.

As a result, in the words of one dismayed expert, private hospitals and nursing homes are considered "money machines." Their cost escalates rapidly with every sale, for reasons that have nothing to do with medical care, and Washington subsidizes the inflation.

A federal inspector-general in Kansas City

found that one merged chain valued at \$150 million in 1977 sold for \$650 million in 1981. The General Accounting Office found that after the Hospital Corp. of America bought a smaller chain, interest and depreciation costs went up \$55 million a year. When Medicare cranked the increase into its reimbursement formula for one acquired hospital, the daily payment per patient went up by \$26.35, though medical services remained the same.

How to reduce the windfalls and bring down the prices they inflate? One way would be to hold permissible depreciation claims constant through subsequent sales of a hospital property. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this change alone, if enacted next year, would save \$830 million by 1989. Additional savings might result from closer scrutiny of interest expenses.

Some private hospitals argue that eliminating the windfalls would dry up capital for hospitals that provide valued services, especially in rural areas. But some private hospitals believe the changes would reduce the prices of hospital transactions without discouraging investment. No capital shortage occurred when New York restricted state-administered Medicaid reimbursements after the nursing home scandals of the 1970s.

If attracting capital is a problem, the remedy would be to use the operating reimbursement formulas to reward good management, not to continue the windfalls. Private hospitals, and their patients, need investors who want to make money by providing efficient medical care, not by finding loopholes in the law.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Chernenko Offers an Opening

Konstantin Chernenko may now emerge from the shadows, as Nikita Khrushchev did, and demonstrate surprising leadership, but the odds are against it. Mr. Chernenko is a bureaucrat, a committee man, not to be suspected of originality. The Soviet glacier has been totally immobile for months. It won't move fast now, but any movement at all is to be welcomed.

President Reagan's comments since Yuri Andropov's death have been statesmanlike and sensible, and now Mr. Chernenko has issued a mild statement of his own, making the remarkable claim that the U.S.S.R. has followed a policy of peaceful coexistence and noninterference since Lenin's days. That is nonsense, of course, but the thing is to take him at his word, not to straighten the record.

If the Russians want good relations, dialogue with the United States and reduced tensions, then so do we. The greatest danger facing the world has been the freeze in U.S.-Soviet relations. Mr. Andropov's death gives an opportunity to start over.

—The New York Daily News.

Analysts have portrayed Mr. Chernenko as a "gray man of the old guard," a "colorless bureaucrat," while acknowledging that no one in the West, and not many in Moscow, have any idea about the rivalries, pressures, divisions, jealousies, strengths and weaknesses that brought him to power.

Mr. Chernenko has held no government positions, and appears to have only the most limited knowledge of industrial management and foreign affairs. His life and work have been the party. But he has, unlike most senior

Soviet officials, ventured west of the Iron Curtain for brief trips.

The deterioration of relations between the two superpowers that has taken place under Mr. Andropov and Mr. Reagan is too dangerous to be left on hold. Mr. Chernenko indicated, by the emphases of his acceptance speech, that he may understand this. He transmitted an invitation that merits a prompt response.

—The Los Angeles Times.

It will be good for Mr. Chernenko to have met, albeit briefly, the Western leaders who traveled to Moscow for the Andropov funeral. His experience of the non-Soviet world is woefully small, as indeed is his knowledge of economic administration and most other governmental responsibilities. But it would be rash to claim that the other candidates might have been preferable. There would simply have been longer to become acquainted.

—The Times (London).

Under Mr. Chernenko there will be no rocking of the boat. He represents the huge network of provincial party bosses and bureaucrats whose feathers were briefly ruffled by a few months of Mr. Andropov's drive against laziness and corruption. What the Soviet Union is likely now to experience, however, is a revival of an old-fashioned neo-Stalinist campaign for ideological purity.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

It is hard to say what will be best or worst for the destiny of humanity. Secretary-generals come and go but the Soviet system as we know it stays.

—Le Soir (Brussels).

FROM OUR FEB. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Austro-Turkish Accord Secure
VIENNA—The interview with Hilmy Pasha, published by the "Neue Freie Presse," stating that not only will the Austro-Turkish agreement be carried out, but that it will be pushed forward with rapidity, and the hysteresis served at the earliest possible moment, has served to make the new Grand Vizier, who is already known to be a friend to Austria-Hungary, a popular personage in Vienna. Baron von Aehrenthal maintains his view that an agreement with Turkey must precede any negotiations with Serbia, and although General Zivkovich, Minister of War, is said to be remaining in power, the situation as far as Serbia is concerned is seen as vastly improved.

1934: Mrs. Roosevelt to Tour Island
WASHINGTON—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is planning a trip to Puerto Rico in March. "I have long been interested in the relief and labor troubles of the island, and am very desirous of seeing things with my own eyes," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "I hope to go sometime in March, and of course, if I go, I shall fly." President Roosevelt announced that he hoped to make a trip to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as well as the Panama Canal and Hawaii, in the late spring or early summer, but his travels will be on a battleship, where naval etiquette does not welcome women. Mrs. Roosevelt will have returned to tell the President what she saw before he sets forth.

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Losing to the 'When-in-Doubt' Villain

NEW YORK—It is not wrong to gamble and to lose if the odds were reasonable and the prospective reward proportional. In Lebanon, President Ezer Weizman gambled by landing the marines there, and he won. Mr. Reagan gambled in 1982 by landing the marines there, and then again last year by deciding to keep them there, and he lost. At least Mr. Reagan would certainly appear to have lost in Lebanon, given his own declarations on the subject. But consider, first, these inconsistencies.

Ten days ago President Amin Gemayel was saying that if the marines were withdrawn from Beirut, all would be lost, and Syria would, in effect, take over the country. But the day before the withdrawal began, Mr. Gemayel told Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee the opposite thing, that he wished the marines would leave. In May, the Israeli Army withdrew southward to within a reasonable limit of its own frontiers, having been assured by Mr. Gemayel that such an act would affect the Syrian disposition itself to withdraw.

The Syrian disposition, on the contrary, sharpened. The Shiite forces became not less but more active, not more cooperative with the Lebanese government but less so. And President Reagan, having several times said that the United States could not withdraw, has now begun to do so.

What happened, one gathers, is that there was a convergence of judg-

ment between the departments of defense and state after the virtual dissolution of the Lebanese Army that the moment had come to alter radically the package. More aid to Mr. Gemayel, but no marines.

It is not sufficiently understood about Ronald Reagan that he is a great compromiser. So was Franklin Roosevelt, so was Abraham Lincoln, who wrote to Horace Greeley that he would agree to retain slavery if only the survival of the Union were guaranteed. Mr. Reagan was increasingly isolated in his keep-the-boys-in-Lebanon position.

Mr. Reagan's critics are less interested in Lebanon, mind you, than they are in criticizing Mr. Reagan. The New York Times's Anthony Lewis ("A Presidency of Failure," IHT, Feb. 10) positively sputters about the ignorance of Mr. Reagan, never pausing to contemplate that men about whom one could not allege ignorance were urging Mr. Reagan to keep the marines in Beirut: for instance, George Shultz, who knows the Middle East better than Tony Lewis knows Boston. It was a gamble, as I say, and the gamble was lost. And supply-side punditry now gushes to with what it is that Mr. Reagan should have done, and what he now should do.

When in doubt, to world diploma-

cy, one cannot err by pointing to our old friend the focus of evil. It is hard to imagine any situation anywhere in the world in which the United States is seriously or energetically involved, in which but for the presence of the Soviet Union, things would be greatly improved. Syria as a military power is about as threatening as Monaco—but for an estimated \$3 billion worth of Soviet armaments. Is there an American who cares deeply what is the distribution of political power within Lebanon, except for the leverage of the Soviet Union?

Mr. Reagan faced two alternatives last fall, one of them to blow Syrian advance forces to hell—what one might call the General Patton alternative. The other—the one he elected—was to gamble on the flower power of good reason and the dew-droplet lure of reconciliation. He gambled and lost. More than 200 marines lost their lives. But to join the marines, like joining the police force, is to run risks. Presidential gambles involving the military are gambles not only of presidential prestige, but of nonpresidential lives.

The focus of U.S. policy must continue to be on the capacity and disposition of the Soviet Union to turn every country in the world over which it has some control into another Lebanon. It is the Soviet Union, again and again, against which the United States needs to contend.

Universal Press Syndicate.

Reagan Can Still Catch Second Wind in Mideast 18

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—No elaborate request is necessary to understand why the United States has to withdraw the marines from Lebanon. There was a mismatch between bright diplomatic objectives and a dull willingness to use force.

So long as that imbalance persists, events will run against the United States and its friends. But the recent meetings in Washington with moderate Arabs show that the United States can develop a second wind in the Middle East.

The mismatch between ends and means that the United States built up in Lebanon is easy to trace.

The State Department, true to the bent of its various factions, developed four major diplomatic purposes in Lebanon. One was a unified Lebanon free of foreign forces. A second was accord between Israel and Lebanon. A third was to use Lebanon as a crucible for peace between Israel and the Arabs. Finally, as tensions with Syria rose, came the idea of forging around Lebanon a bloc of "moderate" Arab leaders.

The Defense Department worked steadily against a commitment that offered no promise of victory. From the start, the Pentagon emphasized the provisional, noncommittal nature of the marine presence. It opposed retaliation against the Syrian sponsors of the Modern terrorists who struck the marines in October. When the government of President Amin Gemayel started to collapse, Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger led the charge for a quick withdrawal.

That State and Defense could act so much at odds so long and with such impunity shows where the true blame lies. President Reagan, instead of knocking heads and forcing a reckoning between incompatible positions, tried to turn to his own account the attractive features of every argument. He insisted he was standing by President Gemayel and the Israelis and the "moderate" Arabs. He saluted Jesse Jackson for his Syria visit. He identified with the marines and said he was "not ready to surrender."

But even when forced by events to accept the redeployment of the marines, the president seems not to have understood what happened. Instead of being straightforward, the White House tried a piece of slick packaging. To give the impression that Mr. Reagan was in full control, his spokesman claimed that he had been working on the decision to withdraw for a full week.

That foolish assertion implied that Mr. Reagan had planned to be in Santa Barbara for the crisis, and that

he had arranged to send George Shultz to Latin America for the occasion. It reduced to Nixonian duplicity what was only bombast.

Worse still, the White House did not resolve the basic internal dispute. The State Department pushed for a slow and incomplete withdrawal. The Pentagon sought more rapid and decisive action. To sustain the position, in the interim, U.S. naval forces initiated new bombardments on the positions of dissident Moslems.

The upshot has been a further deterioration in the Lebanese government. Dissident Moslem forces have seized most of Beirut, and moved from the mountains behind town to the sea, thus cutting off the marines. President Gemayel has renounced the May 17 agreement with Israel.

Further trouble remains likely. A collapse of the government cannot be ruled out, nor an explosion that reduces Lebanon to its component pieces. Even then, all would not be lost. For the Lebanese Christians hold substantial territory around Beirut, and they remain in position to negotiate with the dissidents. The Syrians backing the dissidents have to worry about the Israeli forces in southern Lebanon.

Moreover, the United States continues to be vital to other key players in the Middle East. The visit of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt shows that the United States still counts with the country that is the center of gravity of the Arab world. The visit of King Hussein of Jordan underlines the importance of the United States to a leader central to the resolution of the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Mubarak and King Hussein both have their own agendas, of course. Both depend importantly on American aid, and both want assurances against radical nationalists working out of Syria and Iran. But together Egypt and Jordan provide a way to protect the oil states of the Gulf against the radical nationalists. Eventually, they can work with Israel to impart new momentum to the Camp David peace process.

That process, of course, is for the long term. Rushing to embrace the Palestinians now, as some suggest, would make trouble between the United States and Israel. But moving slowly in the Middle East is not impossible, especially during an election year. The United States continues to be central to the future of the area. The move to extricate the Marines from Lebanon, however badly handled, was the right decision.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

The Peculiar Profile of the Far-Right French Who Voted Left

By William Pfaff

PARIS—Life in France would be hard to imagine without "la droite" and "la gauche," venerable categories of right and left that are used to make every controversy binary and simple, allowing everyone effortlessly to know where he stands.

Since the left came to power in 1981, there has been an untoward addition to the equation. The "extrême droite" has emerged from the margin, where it had survived in recent years on no more than 3 percent of the vote. The last time the far right was serious to France was when a part of the army mutinied in 1961 and created the OAS to fight against de Gaulle and try to keep Algeria French.

In the past year, however, the far right has done well in four local elections, winning from 9 percent to 17 percent of the vote. It is expected to do as well, or better, in forthcoming elections for the European Parliament, when proportional representation may work in its favor.

The most important issue in these local elections, or at least the issue that politicians most talked about, was that of the immigrant workers in France, most of them North Africans. The immigrants are controversial in this time of 9-percent unemployment because it is a seductive idea that if they all went home Frenchmen would not be out of work. It is a false idea, since they mostly hold hard, dirty jobs Frenchmen no longer want. They also are the scapegoat for the French conviction that their society is becoming violent.

But who makes up this far right? There is a conventional belief on the left that it is a lumpenproletariat led by a fascist-minded bourgeoisie. The truth is more interesting.

The SOFRES polling group has just drawn a portrait of these people who have voted, or consider themselves closest to, one or the other of the two far-right parties.

They turn out to be closer in attitude and social origins to the left than to the moderate right. They also prove more likely to have voted for the left in 1981, and for François Mitterrand, than for Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who was the incumbent president.

They are predominantly men (56 percent), considerably younger than opposition voters as a whole, and from the working class. The number of those who are artisans, farmers, shopkeepers, white-collar workers or professionals is within a point or two of the rest of the opposition. But 29 percent are workers, against 19 percent for the whole opposition, and only 21 percent are retired, against 31 percent for the larger group.

Eight percent of all those people who today oppose the Socialist-Communist government voted for the left in the first round of the presidential election in 1981. Eighteen percent of today's far right did so.

Twenty-two percent of the far right voted for François Mitterrand in the second and decisive presidential round in 1981. Only 58 percent of the rightists voted for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, while 72 percent of the rest of those who now oppose the government backed him.

The sympathizers of the far right are more favorable to abortion, are less religious, less respectful of "family, work and religion" (the old Vichy values), less favorable to Gaullism, and much more favorable to illegal political

action (27 percent to 8 percent) than supporters of the two big conservative parties. They are also more in favor of strong state authority, less willing to see a common European defense, but more willing to fight and die for an ally, than people to the other parties. They are in favor of "cleaning house in France," and by a very big majority, 72 percent, they say that politicians forget their promises once they come to power.

These people of the far right are unsettled voters, on the left yesterday, the right today—where tomorrow? They seem to know little, and perhaps care little, about the ideologies of their parties. They respond to action. The leader of the far right in France today, Jean-Marie Le Pen, is a 55-year-old ex-paratrooper who says moderate things these days but conveys a sense of urgency and a scarcely contained violence.

In this, he is like the Communist leader, Georges Marchais. Mr. Marchais says moderate things too, in a relentlessly brutal manner. In both cases there is an implied challenge to conventions, a wink, more than a hint of contempt for the rules of the game.

It is, implicitly, an anti-republican appeal. And yet, here exactly is what sets off the extremists of 1984 from those of 50 years ago.

In February 1934, when the parliament was attacked and Paris saw its worst violence since the Commune, the right was large, powerful, incorporating major newspapers and important intellectuals—and it was frankly against republican government. The republic, it said, was government "by the herd."



Francis Mitterrand—Drawing by Solomon.

Poverty and Revolution in Latin America: Some Misunderstandings

By Luis Bursztin

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—Two of the most popular and pervasive myths concerning Latin American politics are that revolutions are caused by poverty and social injustice and that foreign economic assistance will prevent those revolutions.

The first myth is quite recent. Until a few years ago, poverty and social injustice in Central America were considered, even by liberals in the United States, as part of the landscape. Now, there is almost no one who does not affirm that poverty and social injustice are the causes of our turmoil. Yet history gives no solid evidence for such an assertion.

It would be foolish to deny our shameful history of deprivation and injustice. Yet in Latin America, neither social injustice nor poverty has been the fundamental cause of revolution. When there has been political violence, and there has been a lot, it involves movements trying to break the iron ring of dictatorial power—not economic but political conditions that block access to power.

If the direct cause of the violence in Latin America were social injustice, El Salvador and Guatemala would hardly be the only countries where guerrillas threaten the governments: We can all think of several other Latin American nations with masses of poor people—countries that, according to the myth, should be excellent candidates for wars of hunger. In fact, however, some of the most violent and fervent revolutions in Latin America occurred in countries that

were traditionally considered among the richest in the area—Cuba and Argentina, for example.

In those Latin American countries where a more or less cyclical mechanism permits the exercise of power to pass regularly from one ruling group to another, the possibilities of revolution diminish markedly—despite persisting poverty and social injustice. In contrast, revolutions most commonly occur in countries where political access is closed to newly emerging social classes and other pressure groups: That is the real problem in Guatemala, El Salvador and Chile—a relatively rich country.

The second, and related myth—

that the problems can be averted by an infusion of foreign aid—is not only wrong, it is expensive and wasteful. In the last 10 years, Latin America received more foreign credits than Europe obtained under the Marshall Plan. In Europe, American magnanimity and European political wisdom combined to produce reconstruction and the consolidation of democracy. Here, in Latin America, larger amounts of money have produced only economic crises, bankruptcy and problems of liquidity. Democracy is fragile or nonexistent.

The differences between Latin America and Europe are obvious. Europe needed reconstruction. In

Central America, we still have to construct our economies from the ground up. In Europe, there was a tradition of learning, discipline, science and technology. There is nothing of that sort in Latin America—and there is a long tradition of corruption. But that is only the beginning of the problem.

In Latin America, a large part of what gets in through the front door goes out through the back. The flight of capital drained more than half of the foreign credits obtained by Mexico and Venezuela in the last three years, and one-third of those obtained by Argentina. In the same period, about \$15 billion was invested

in real estate or deposited in foreign banks by Central Americans. This is nearly twice the sum that the Kissinger commission proposed for the region—\$8 billion in five years.

In fact, no one on the commission thought that this money would fuel new economic development. They hoped merely that it would help Central America avoid total collapse. We may call this "fireman's money." But without political and social reform, this money will not put out any fires in Central America.

The problem is that none of the countries of the region have the means to distribute this money. Even in Costa Rica, we are having trouble getting social benefits to the people who need them. Thus, for example, about 90 percent of all our social welfare programs, including the national health service, is eaten up by our enormous bureaucracy. In the rest of Central America, there are simply no mechanisms to redistribute the national income among the majority of the people. And as a result, most of our wealth is left in the hands of a very small part of the population.

Assistance programs are clearly not the key. Political reform is urgent and indispensable. Without it, nothing will help.

The writer, Costa Rica's secretary of information from 1974 to 1978, was a newspaper editor and television commentator. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

Banking on Art Nouveau
Regarding the weekend feature "A Classic of Art Nouveau" (IHT, Jan. 27) by R.W. Apple Jr.:
The article states: "It seemed that the place would be demolished, like two of Horta's other Brussels buildings, his 1902 Auboe house and his Maison du Peuple, built in 1899 as headquarters for the Belgian Workers Party, or at least mangled, like the celebrated Wolfers jewelry shops, whose 1905 furnishings were ripped out to make way for a bank's computers."
It is completely wrong to assert

that all things of value have been mangled. Naturally, a bank is not a shop. However, Wolfers' stylish furnishings were not demolished. At the bank's expense, they were carefully removed and transferred to the Koninklijk Museum voor Kunst en Geschiedenis (Royal Art and History Museum) in Brussels.
Neither is it correct that the shop windows had to be made way for computers. Many valuable things have been retained and incorporated in their new surroundings. What used to be the shop has been converted into a meeting room where various cultural activities take place. The staircase re-

mains intact and now leads to the mezzanine and the Horta Room.
P. VANDERSTRAETEN
and A. VERBOVEN,
Kredietbank,
Brussels.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

U.S. to Help Finance Airport On Grenada, Sources Report

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration now supports completion of the international airport on Grenada and will help pay a substantial part of the \$24 million needed to open it by October, government sources say.

The administration cited the airport as one justification for the invasion of Grenada in October, saying it was too big to be intended for purely commercial use and had the potential of serving as a military base for the Soviet Union and Cuba, patrons of the Marxist government that then ruled the nation.

Immediately after the invasion, administration officials said, the United States had decided not to help complete the half-built airport, which they called too large and costly for the Caribbean island's immediate tourist needs.

But in a subsequent Agency for International Development feasibility study completed Jan. 30, "expedited completion" of the airport by October 1984 is "strongly recommended."

The study says completion is "important to the economy of Grenada" and "a matter of national concern."

Like the Carter administration before it, the Reagan administration

had said the Grenada airport's runway was 10,000 feet (about 3,000 meters) long, sufficient to accommodate Russian or Cuban military aircraft.

Grenada's government said the runway was only 9,000 feet long and that the entire facility was needed to make the island accessible to commercial jets carrying tourists. An AID study confirms the runway length of 9,000 feet and adds "it is not overdesigned; it is required to accommodate day-night-instrument operation for wide-bodied jets."

On Wednesday, the chairman of Grenada's interim government, Nicholas Braithwaite, said an AID study had recommended completion of the airport facilities.

Mr. Braithwaite, according to The Associated Press, added that an announcement of U.S. financial support for the project would be made later this week.

AID officials Wednesday refused to comment on the matter, although one said "a statement is due shortly."

In a related matter, the Reagan administration has questioned the need for and cost of an 1,800-member standing regional defense force that prime ministers of the East Caribbean Security System discussed last week with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The members of this group are Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica. Along with Jamaica they are supplying police and military forces for peacekeeping duties on Grenada.

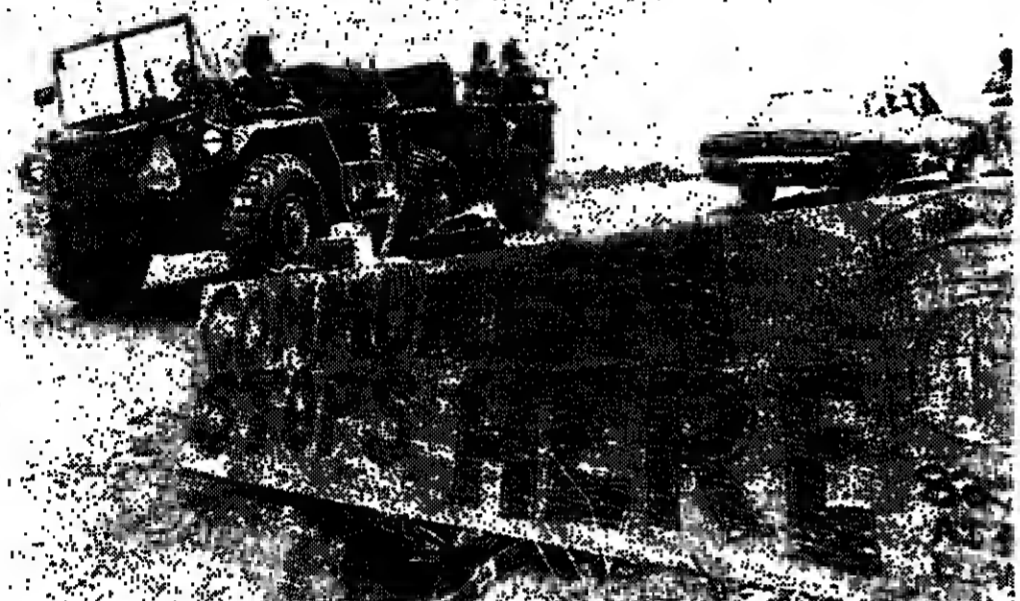
Led by Barbados, some of these countries have been seeking to create, with U.S. assistance, a regional standing army rather than the military forces that each island now maintains.

Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird of Antigua and Barbuda said Feb. 8, according to a Barbados newspaper, that the cost of establishing a regional unit and running it would be "approximately in the region of \$100 million."

Prime Minister John Compton of St. Lucia said a few days earlier that the force "would be set up next year," would operate under one command and would be sent to any island "which showed signs of invasion from internal subversion or outside intruders."

A Pentagon spokesman said Wednesday that the Caribbean countries had been told they had in "refine" the estimated "astronomical cost" of the proposal.

He added that there was "not total agreement among the countries on the need for it." Dominica's prime minister, Eugenia Charles, said this week that she was opposed to the standing force.



A handmade sign marked a guardpost along the main runway of the unfinished international airport in Grenada shortly after U.S.-led forces invaded the island last October.

Americans in Nicaragua: Changing Minds in the Harvest

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — David Case took two weeks off from his job as a New York City cab driver and volunteered to help harvest rice in Nicaragua so he could judge for himself what daily life is like under the Sandinist government.

"I was deeply moved by the commitment of the Nicaraguan people," said Mr. Case, 38, after he returned from his trip in January. "I learned very quickly that the Nicaraguans love their North American neighbors, but they despise the American government."

Mr. Case's comments are typical of those of about 650 Americans who have taken part in a three-month harvest program sponsored by the National Network in Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People, a Washington-based group whose goal is to build opposition to the Reagan administration's policy toward Nicaragua. The United States supports two main rebel groups that seek the overthrow of the Sandinist government.

Diane Passmore, the group's national coordinator, said, "We find people are often surprised. When they have a chance to see the country for themselves there is really a turnaround in attitudes."

Miss Passmore said the surge in interest in Nicaragua is a result of increasing U.S. military and economic commitment in Central America. The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, headed by Henry A. Kissinger, recommended in January that the United States

develop an \$8-billion, five-year economic aid plan for the region.

The National Network, formed in 1979 to help build American support for the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza, the Nicaraguan dictator who was assassinated in September 1980, now communicates with about 60 organizations nationwide, many of them religious or civic groups, and coordinates their lobbying efforts. The group's budget last year was about \$80,000, mainly donations from foundations and individuals, officials said.

The group began organizing the work brigades last year in response to a request from the Nicaraguan Committee for Solidarity, which is based in Managua. Volunteers have worked on state-owned farms, as well as on construction projects.

"It's true that the 650 people we're sending are contributing in economic areas by working on the harvest," Miss Passmore said. "At the same time, the major goal is to have them return and tell others about the country and their experiences."

Participants said that they had been encouraged to talk to anyone they chose and that interpreters were provided. Kenneth Ray, 29, a stockbroker from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, said he had no fixed opinions about Nicaragua before he went to work in January on a construction project in southern Nicaragua. Mr. Ray, a Republican, said his experience had convinced him that the United States was "trying to retain its influence in the region at the expense of the Nicaraguan people."

"And that's not consistent with my concepts of freedom and democracy," he said.

Participants must be over 18 and must pay for transportation to and from Miami and round-trip air fare on Aerolineas, the Nicaraguan state airline, from there to Managua, which is about \$280. There is also a \$50 registration fee.

Food and lodging are provided by the Nicaraguan government, but participants must bring with them a minimum of \$60. An ability to speak Spanish is recommended but not required.

In Managua, the volunteers are given an orientation session that includes discussions with labor and professional organizations and religious and government leaders.

Participants are then taken to the farms where they are expected to work six- to eight-hour days. They are given meals of rice, beans and tortillas. Some of the jobs have included picking coffee beans and cotton, loading rice onto barges, working in the kitchens, building a bomb shelter and picking and threshing rice.

Participants have included lawyers, professors, students, a farmer from Minnesota and a Vietnam veteran who works as a community organizer. They came from almost all areas of the country.

"What that says to us," said Debbie Reuben, coordinator of the brigades, "is the opposition to the Reagan administration policy is more widespread than we expected. These are mainstream people."

Jackson Considers Visit To Sandinist Festivities

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

NEW LONDON, New Hampshire — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson says he is seriously considering going to Nicaragua next week for celebrations commemorating General Augusto César Sandino, the namesake of the revolutionary regime in Managua.

Mr. Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said Wednesday at Colby Sawyer College that no decision has been made but that he thought it "important that there be an American presence at that celebration."

He said that his representatives were attempting to negotiate details of the possible visit with the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington.

The Sandinist regime has scheduled celebrations Monday and Tuesday in honor of the 50th anniversary of General Sandino's death. General Sandino led the guerrilla opposition to the intervention of U.S. Marines in Nicaragua in 1927.

Nicaraguans have reportedly invited all eight Democratic presidential candidates as well as a State Department representative.

Mr. Jackson, who is campaigning in New Hampshire for the state primary election Feb. 28, indicated that he would want a number of assurances before making a decision.

He also indicated that he would want to be able to meet with religious and opposition leaders, to speak to the Council of State, an advisory body created by the Sandinist leaders, and to talk with representatives of the Contadora group. The Contadora nations — Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela — have been working collectively to reduce tensions and violence in Central America.

Mr. Jackson said that the regime in Nicaragua was "not a perfect government," but that it is "moving away from a reign of terror."

Meanwhile, Senator Alan Cranston of California, another Democratic presidential candidate, on Wednesday outlined a \$23-billion jobs program to be financed by cutting the defense budget.



Jesse L. Jackson

Speaking in Manchester, New Hampshire, Mr. Cranston said his program was designed to "snip the job slide in America's basic industries" and would set the stage for a more comprehensive plan for full employment and high productivity.

The plan calls for the creation of special industrial assistance corporations to revive ailing industries; more loans and loan guarantees for small businesses; and job training and retraining programs for the unemployed.

Report Says El Salvador Concealed Nuns' Killers

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A report prepared for the State Department concludes that there was a cover-up by Salvadoran authorities of the killings of four American churchwomen in December 1980 and that it was "quite possible" that the current Salvadoran minister of defense was aware of it.

The minister of defense, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, was a colonel and commander of the National Guard at the time the women were murdered. Five soldiers who were in the National Guard at the time have been charged with the murders.

The investigation, which was headed by a former U.S. judge, Harold R. Tyler Jr., concludes that the cover-up began within a day or two of the killings.

"The first reaction of the Salvadoran authorities to the murder was, tragically, to conceal the perpetrators from justice," the report says.

Sisters Ita Ford, Maura Clarke

and Dorothy Kazel, and Jean Donovan, a Roman Catholic lay missionary, were abducted while on their way from El Salvador's international airport to San Salvador on Dec. 2, 1980, and killed that night.

The report, which was submitted to the State Department on Dec. 2, 1983, has been classified as secret. The department has said that making the report public might jeopardize the trial of the accused men.

Mr. Tyler's report says that one of the soldiers awaiting trial, Corporal Luis A. Collantes Aléman, ordered the killings and "confessed his involvement to high-ranking members of the National Guard within days of the murder."

"They responded," the report says, "by concealing this fact from the outside world, and ordering the transfer of the killers from their airport posts and the switching of their weapons to make detection more difficult."

The authors of the report say "we believe as well that it is quite possible that Colonel Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova was aware of, and for a time acquiesced in, the cover-up."

When the U.S. investigators interviewed the general, "we found him evasive," the report says. "General Vides Casanova attempted to distance himself as completely as possible from all investigations of the crime."

Efforts to reach General Vides Casanova were unsuccessful. According to William Ford, brother of one of the victims, the State Department offered to let one member of each family see the report, but only if they signed a statement that they would not discuss its contents with anyone, including any family member.

"It's preposterous for me to read that report and not be able to discuss it with my mother," he said.

Candidate d'Aubuisson Lambastes U.S. Policy

United Press International

SAN MARCOS, El Salvador — The rightist candidate for the presidency, Roberto d'Aubuisson, is running a fiery campaign based on strident anti-Americanism and the denunciation of his main opponent as a Communist.

Mr. d'Aubuisson's commercials fill the airwaves, and he crosses the country continually to deliver speeches with an oratorical style that lambastes U.S. policy and ridicules the Christian Democrat candidate, José Napoleón Duarte, as

"crazy," "corrupt" and "the beast."

The March 25 elections are considered crucial for the future of El Salvador and for the U.S. role in the country. Mr. d'Aubuisson is promising a military victory over leftist rebels, with or without U.S. aid.

Mr. Duarte and the other main candidate, Francisco José Guerrero, of the rightist National Conciliation Party, speak instead of moderation, reform and giving leftists a chance to compete for power legally.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, 41, is a former army major who has been accused by a former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Robert E. White, of heading one of the most active of the country's death squads and of ordering the assassination in 1980 of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. Mr. d'Aubuisson dismisses the charges as the chirpings of "a cockroach."

For two hours before Mr. d'Aubuisson's arrival recently in San Marcos, a working-class suburb of

San Salvador, party activists tried to build enthusiasm among the onlookers, most of them women and children.

But it was only the arrival of Mr. d'Aubuisson that excited the crowd.

His speech started calmly but he built rapidly to his main theme, the alleged conspiracy of former President Jimmy Carter and Mr. Duarte to turn El Salvador over to Communists, as he claims Mr. Carter did with Nicaragua.

Castro Meets With González in Spain

Reuters

MADRID — President Fidel Castro of Cuba set foot in Western Europe on Thursday for the first time, making a four-hour visit to Spain on his way home from President Yuri V. Andropov's funeral in Moscow.

Mr. Castro was met at Madrid's Barajas Airport by Spain's Socialist prime minister, Felipe González. The Cuban leader, who is a friend of Mr. González, was accompanied by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the leader of Nicaragua's junta.

After a ceremony at the airport, the three men traveled by helicopter for a working lunch at Mr. González's residence. Tensions in Central America and East-West relations were among the topics discussed, officials said.

Spain, which has maintained relations with Havana throughout Mr. Castro's 25-year rule since the Cuban revolution, had been trying since 1978 to arrange a visit.

The visit was frequently postponed because of Western misgivings, but Spanish officials said the visible easing of East-West tensions at Mr. Andropov's funeral provided the right opportunity for Spain to set a precedent.

Officially, Mr. Castro's visit was described as a technical stopover, and the Foreign Ministry said Spain's invitation for an official visit still stood.

Attempts by Spain to persuade France, Sweden and Austria to join in a coordinated West European tour by Mr. Castro last year foundered when President François

Mitterrand of France decided against the project, according to Spanish sources.

King Juan Carlos I, who hopes to make a state visit to Havana, telephoned Mr. Castro from his palace Thursday to welcome him. The gesture was a reflection of the enthusiasm in Madrid for Mr. González's action.

Cuban diplomatic sources, who confirmed that Mr. Castro had never before visited Western Europe, said they regarded the event as a major breakthrough. It put an end to what one described as a psychological quarantine and demonstrated that the meetings in Moscow had relaxed international tensions.

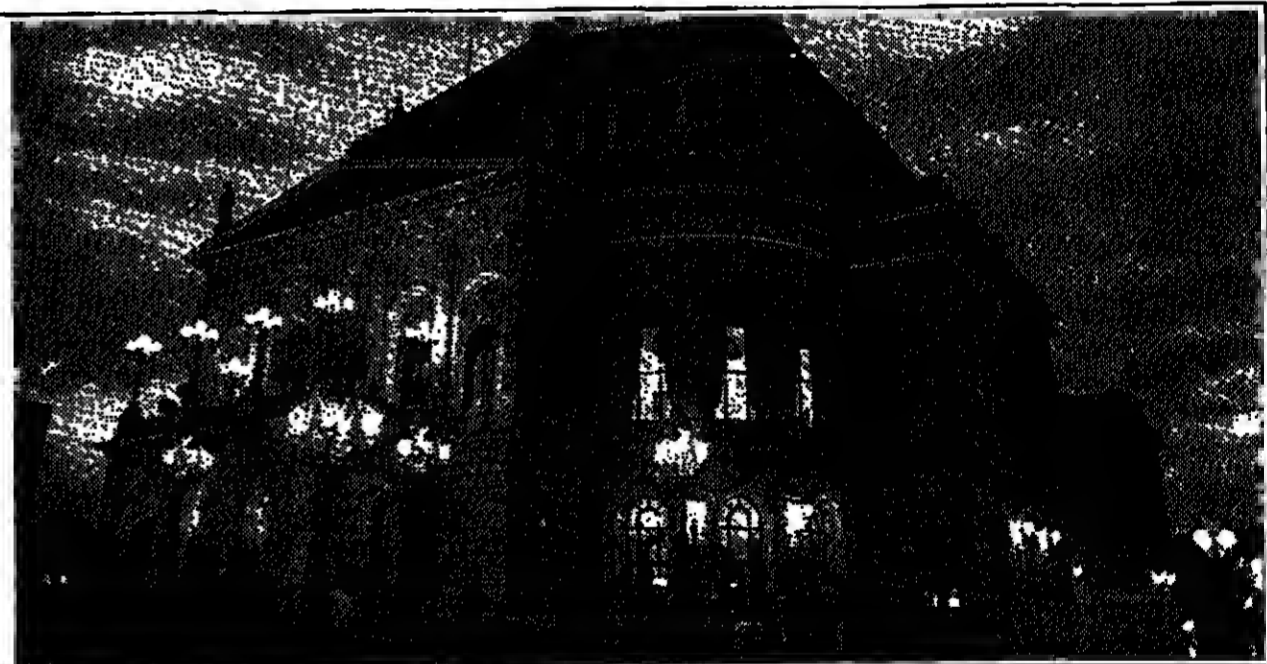
The famous opera house in Frankfurt, Die Alte Oper, had to be turned into a cultural focus, a modern concert hall and a premier conference centre.

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The old glory of Frankfurt and the new pride of Cannes: two showpieces of Philips' capability.

designed and installed the simultaneous-interpretation system for 3900 conference delegates. Together with a unique multi-channel reverberation system to adapt the acoustics to any type of performance. Plus public address, film projection, video surveillance system and colour TV-production unit.

In short: Philips is helping Cannes to live up to its reputation. There are many more examples, from all over the globe, that show how Philips contributes to major projects.

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PHILIPS

Bombings in 3 Spanish Cities

United Press International

MADRID — Four bombs exploded in Madrid, Barcelona and Seville early Thursday, police said. They said that the blasts did not appear to be connected and that no group had claimed responsibility. An unidentified injured man was reported hospitalized in Barcelona in serious condition.



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Hamilton Wins Figure Skating For U.S.; Canada's Orser Is 2d

United Press International

SARAJEVO—Sweden's Gunde Svan, winner of the Olympic 15-kilometer race, fell early on the final lap Thursday but still had enough strength to outrun Nikolai Zimiatov of the Soviet Union as the Swedes won the men's 4x10-kilometer cross-country ski relay.

Sweden's winning time was one hour, 55 minutes and 6.3 seconds.

Putting a Va

Value on Olym

Rosalynn Sumners landing

United Press International
insily after a double Axel.

Boucher said, "Then it was all maybe—maybe Heiden has a bad day, maybe he makes a mistake and kills, maybe someone else will win. "It's all different oow because he's not here. Everybody has a chance to win."

Boucher, winner of Tuesday's 1,000 and a bronze medalist in the

Boucher said he had trained on ice fast and slow before the Olympics.

"We went to Lake Placid and we had hard and soft ice, we had snow and wind," he said. "I'm glad we had that opportunity."

Boucher said once the 500 and

The Americans will almost certainly go home without a speed skating medal for the first time since 1956. They are rated only as also-rans in the 10,000-meter race.

The highest American finisher Thursday was Nick Thometz, who was 14th in 2:00.77.

The Soviet team, 10.2 seconds behind, won the silver medal. Finland earned the bronze.

Norway finished fourth and Switzerland was fifth.

It was the first time since 1964 that Sweden had won the gold medal in the men's relay and also the first time since '64 that the Norwegians were not among the medalists.

Challenge in Slovakia

Two players from each team are chosen at random to take tests following matches. (AP, UPI)

The gardens

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SARAJEVO—Sweden's Gunde Svan, winner of the Olympic 15-kilometer race, fell early on the final lap Thursday but still had enough strength to outrun Nikolai Zimiatov of the Soviet Union as the Swedes won the men's 4x10-kilometer cross-country ski relay.

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pion in 1982, staked Sweden to the lead. Alexander Zavalov put the Russians ahead on the second leg, but Jan Ottosson pulled the Swedes to within a half-second going into the final lap.

"I felt all along that I could win," a gasping but jubilant Svan said at the finish area after being thrown

The loss effectively eliminated the United States, the defending Olympic champion, from medal contention. Czechoslovakia has remained undefeated. It beat Canada 4-1 Wednesday night and will

However, it said, "another and most probably main motivation was soon apparent. The foul play was evidently incited by the American players' awareness that busi-

After the game, the U.S. coach, Lou Vairo, said the game had been physical, but not dirty. "Two teams were competing," said Vairo, who added that the United States took some penalties "out of frustration."

The United States was third after the first lap, skied by Dan Simon-
eau, but collapsed on the second leg
and wound up eighth, the same as
in 1980.

68	21	31	99	213	227
28	26	10	50	244	269
22	32	4	50	233	249
19	29	72	46	236	268

Wednesday's Results

7, Boston 4 (Falanga 22), McKenna 1
 tier 2 (Juni), Verret 1), Playtroll 4,
 [21]: Bourque 1), MacTavish 2

BASEBALL	FOOTBALL
American League	National Football League
—Signed Glenn Hoffman, shortstop, third baseman, Gus Burdick, and Al Pieper, Dennis Smith Demann, pitchers.	PHILADELPHIA—Signed Ron Garner, quarterback, Willie Talbert, running back, Lynnard Gross, offensive guard, and Leon Evans, defensive lineman.
—Sent Jerry Kosman, pitcher, to the minors for being named to the team.	United States Football League
	MICHIGAN—Signed Dan Bruckner, punter, and Bill Sauer, center.

11, Kansas 11
 Hwy Cross 79
 78, Minnesota 61
 Minnesota 77, Boston U. 70
 Long Island U. 66
 N.J. 45, Portland 42
 SOUTH
 Stetson 69 -
 St. 75, Florida St. 67
 Minnesota 43, Wisconsin 47
 Missouri 44, Iowa St. 61
 Ohio 76, Cent. Michigan 60
 Pittsburgh 67, Notre Dame 59
 Toledo St. Kent St. 63
 Tulane St. Cincinnati 40
 SOUTHWEST
 Arkansas 55, Texas Christian 48

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WE WERE RIGHT: THE "EXPERTS" WERE WRONG

In April 1983 we chided prevailing opinion, writing... "It is incumbent upon us to warn against a craze, the high technology madness, a madness that has resulted in slews of "science" stocks selling at distorted prices that make no allowance for the vicissitudes of time and circumstance."

We repeated our theme over and over again, urging investors to sell APPLE at \$56, COLECO around \$52, COMMODORE, while it was seducing the Street, above \$50 and TANDY at approximately \$57. We stirred cerebral juices in May 1983, by stating... "TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, \$150, IS BLOATED; SELL." Current levels? APPLE \$24, COLECO \$14, COMMODORE \$29, TANDY \$38, and "TXN" \$123. Our warnings defied the thinking of many prestigious investment firms, few of whom sense the patterns of stock market accumulation and distribution; the manoeuvres of the "Power Elite". The emphasis upon earnings can be misleading; "concept" and "sponsorship" can be more relevant. As a corollary to the bearish stance towards high-tech, we advised readers to stash away hydrocarbon equities, rebuking analysts who believe that the oil "glut" is a permanent phenomenon. As contrarians, we resist the "Crowd," having recommended BOEING under \$20, FORD at \$17, and SEARS, when it was sagging around \$16. Perhaps our most riveting prophecy was vocalized in 1982, when the DOW was under 800, F.P.S. commented... "THE DJI WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750". And now?

The spasms in the Averages enable sophisticated souls to speculate "Elitists", to buy into weakness, selling into strength, contradicting the behavior of timid investors.

Our forthcoming letter focuses upon "seasoned" shares that may be gobbled up at higher prices by cagey predators; in addition, we discuss two incubating corporations in which we detect the possibility of substantial gain; "special situations" analogous to MCI COMMUNICATION, which we selected as a pet morsel around \$21. The shares subsequently soared to \$80, before a 4-1 split.


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Four Singular Versions of a Room of One's Own

LONDON — The simple idea was to give each of four English artists a room of his own. The idea became more complicated when no space could be found to display the results. The London department store Liberty's came through with part of its top floor, a natural space in view of the store's long interest in design and the passion of its founder, Arthur Lasenby Liberty, for the arts (in addition to being a respected retailer, Liberty was often, and gratefully, mistaken for the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII).

The exhibition, "Four Rooms," which opened to wide attention last week, will be at Liberty's until March 10, when it begins an eight-month tour of provincial galleries. It has

MARY BLUME

nothing to do with interior decoration but is a response of four well-chosen artists to a limited space (roughly 20 by 20 feet, or 6 by 6 meters), ranging from a live-in sculpture by Anthony Caro to a grim hospital room by Richard Hamilton.

The abstract painter Howard Hodgkin describes his room, the only one the visitor can actually sit in, as having a deliberately claustrophobic and rich appearance. "Sadly, because it is in a public place, nothing very exciting can go on in it," he adds. The painter and performance artist Marc Camille Chaimowicz describes his room, the only one that a visitor cannot enter but must look at across a barrier, as "a frozen frame from an imaginary movie."

"Four Rooms" is an Arts Council of Great Britain exhibition devised by Michael Regan, who wearily says he hopes his next show will consist of tiny paintings hung on walls. Regan came to the Arts Council from the Victoria and Albert Museum and has tried ever since to interest the Arts Council in the applied, as well as the fine, arts. "Four Rooms" seemed a way of getting the twins to meet and Regan chose four artists who had used interiors as their subjects.

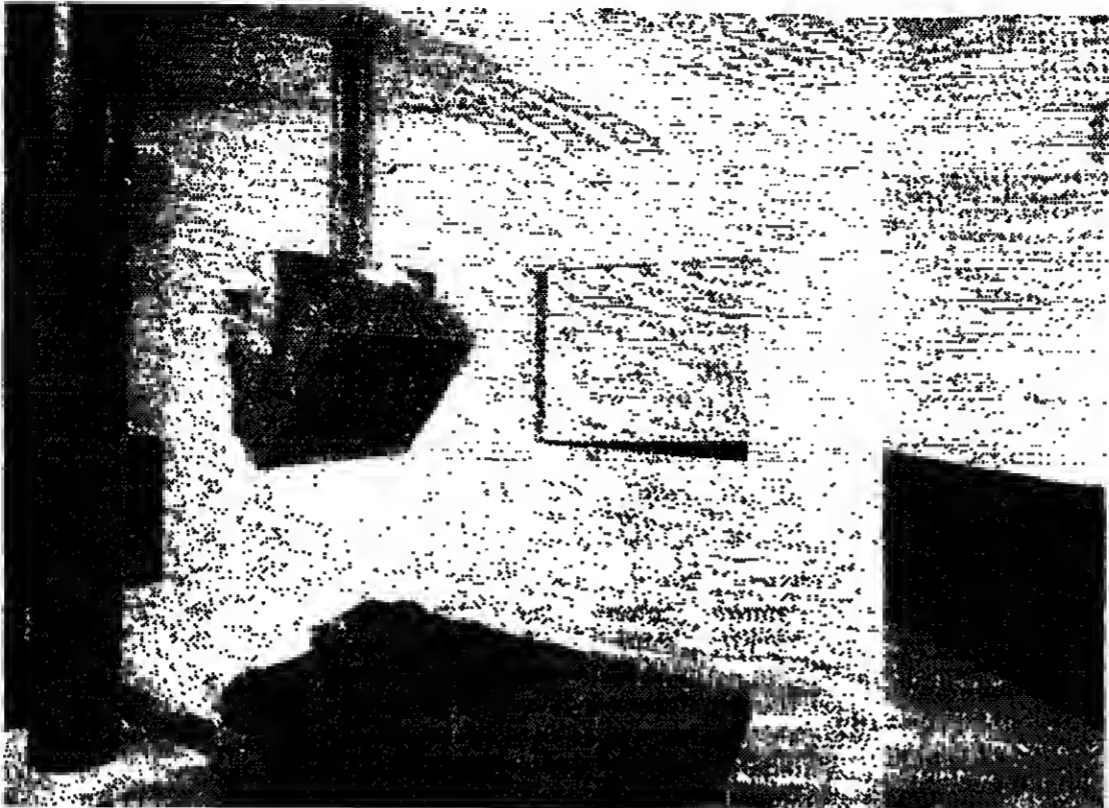
"Hodgkin's paintings are abstract but they're all about the psychological drama that goes on in a room, represented in pure color," Regan says. "With Chaimowicz there is a clearer link because he does performances in rooms and uses his own flat as an art work. In this room he has detached himself."

Hamilton has depicted rooms in drawing and prints and did an interior for "This Is Tomorrow" show in 1956. Caro is a sculptor who in recent years has been working on table pieces that look as if they have chambers and as if they could be much larger. His is the only room you can walk around and into.

Caro's room is a jumbled tower that scrapes Liberty's ceiling and can be climbed into by little visitors who must put on special slippers so as not to mar the Japanese oak finish. Caro, who has not worked in wood before, says he found the sawing and hammering of his assistants awfully noisy.

"This is like sculpture turned inside out," he says, watching visitors disappear into his piece. "I don't think we appreciate enough the space we're in. That's what sculpture's all about."

Richard Hamilton, 62, is with Caro the senior artist in the show and the most experienced at making interiors and in installing exhibitions. While the others found room-making much harder than expected, Hamilton shrewdly chose mostly ready-made objects and



Richard Hamilton's room.

is the only one of the four to consider how his room will look when filled with visitors (merely sinister when empty, it should be totally alarming when full).

"I thought something somber was required," Hamilton says. "It was clear that Hodgkin would be decorative, Chaimowicz poetic, Caro sculptural." His own room was inspired by his having had his stomach X-rayed.

A pop artist who first became known for his collage, "Just What Is It That Makes Today's Homes So Different, So Appealing?" People still connect him with Pop. "I am afraid I get older that I will be left behind," Hamilton says. He is right up to date in the pessimism his room shows.

"I feel the room is very pessimistic in that it is representative of its time. We have been going through 10 years of depression — the '50s and '60s optimism is over."

Hamilton's coolly worked-out room features a hospital bed with what looks like an X-ray machine over the patient. It turns out to be a television screen on which Margaret Thatcher endlessly, and somnolently, speaks. The inspiration, says Hamilton, was the bleak, seedily clinical style of the present Establishment.

"The essential characteristic of such a space is the way it implies an impartial energy: if we wait our turn patiently, we will be given the treatment." For all its sleekness, the room is, says Hamilton, inspired by passionate anger.

By contrast, Marc Camille Chaimowicz's room is a fantasy space, part sanctuary, part threat. The youngest and least known of the four artists, Chaimowicz approached the job with surefooted intensity. "I am the one who had the least to lose and the most to gain. It was my first opportunity to work on such a level," he says.

His room, mostly in gray, is in part a homage to such designers as Alvar Aalto, Le Corbusier and Eileen Gray. Its most startling feature is a

hopelessly tilted desk called "On Decline," on which Chaimowicz says one can, with some difficulty, write, though not type.

"It is both a piece of sculpture and functional," Chaimowicz says. "It is a metaphor for the 'Four Rooms' project — the duality of the fine arts and the applied arts trying to meet."

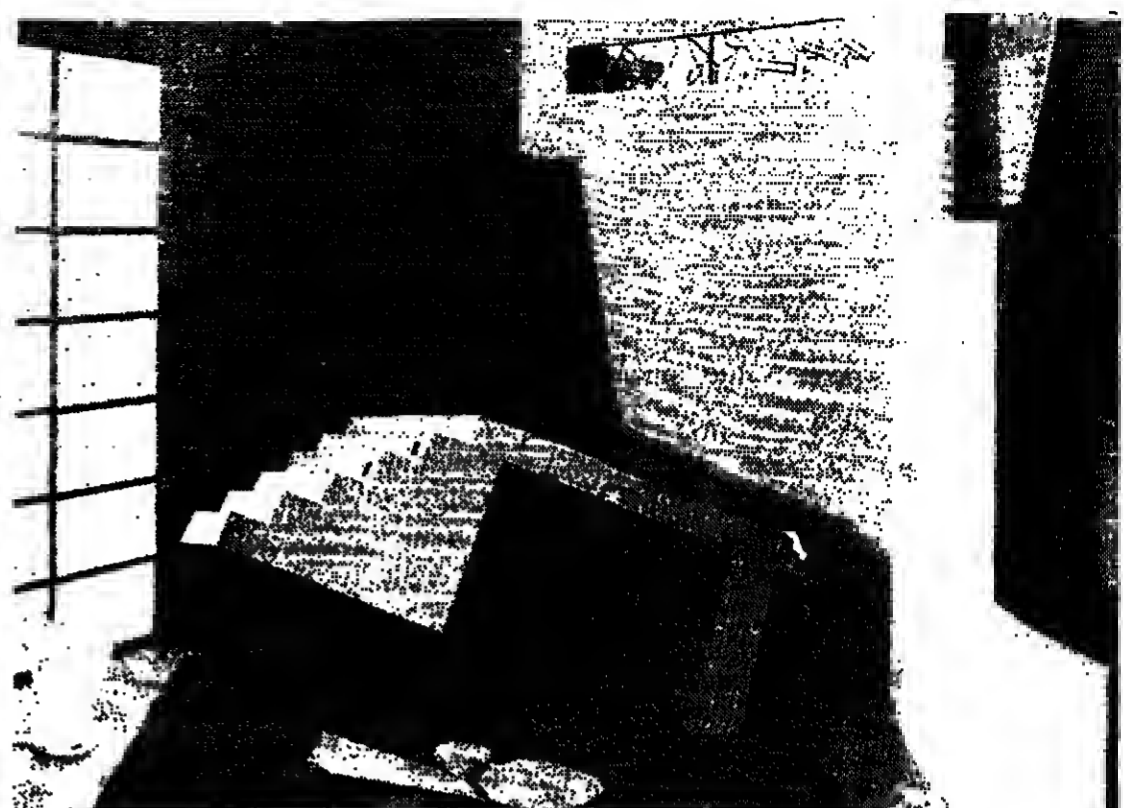
Since he had a domestic space in mind, Chaimowicz added a colored slide sequence of the young and typewritten couple who might inhabit his room. Evidently they spend a lot of time on the telephone because he also has what he calls a telephone couch surmounted by an arch. "The arch protects it and is threatening," says Chaimowicz. He is slim, with delicately outstanding ears. "It's the Fall," he enigmatically adds.

Like Chaimowicz, Howard Hodgkin, the high flyer of the group with a growing international reputation, has had his furniture and fabrics manufactured and offered for sale. The lesson he has learned, he says, is just the opposite of what the show intended: "Designers are designers and artists are artists," he grimly says.

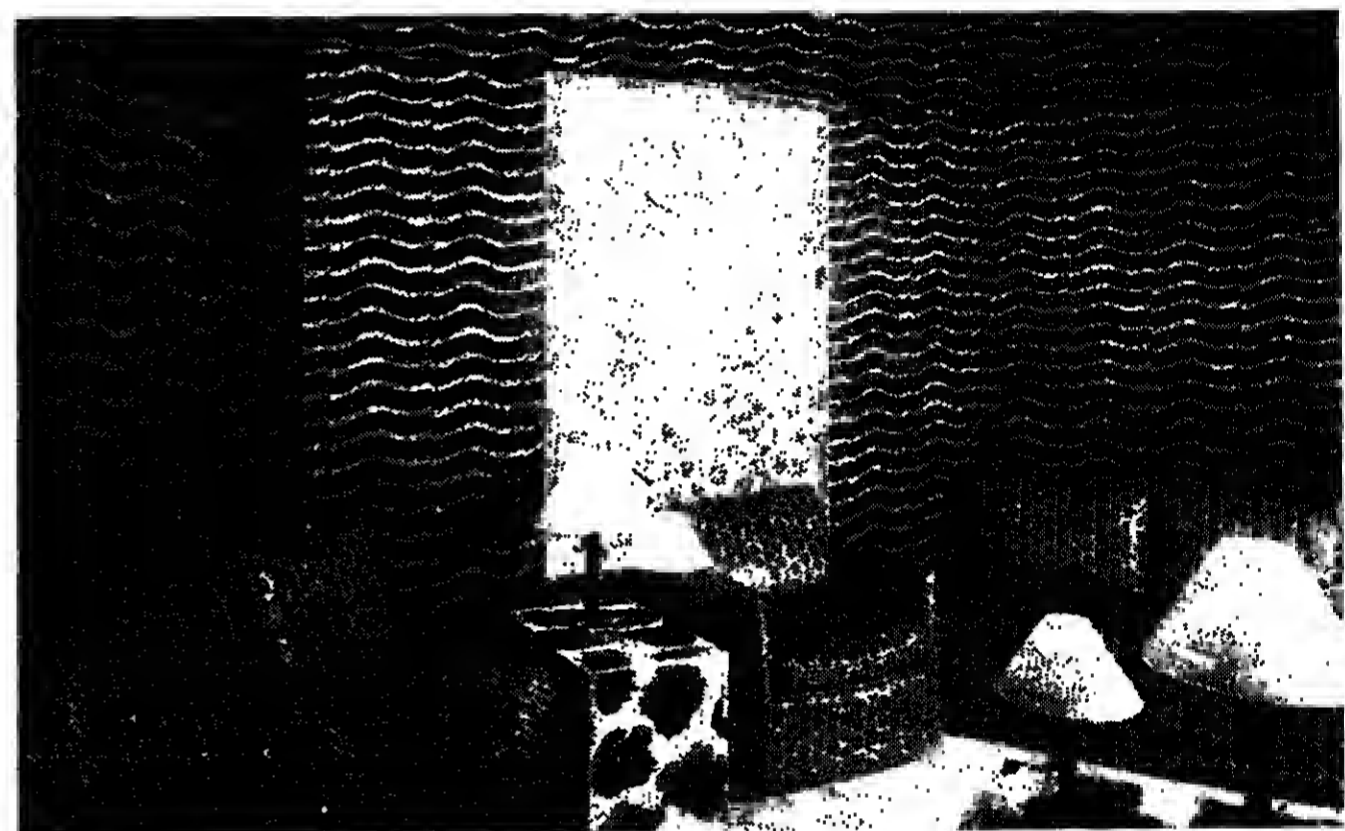
In his impoverished days, Hodgkin did a bit of interior decorating. Poverished now, he has done and redone his Georgian country house out of a spirit of perfectionism and is fascinated by interior decoration.

"I think everyone is these days," People now care more about decor than clothes, he says. "Interior design is not concerned with being rich — anyone can do it. This show is probably very well timed because everyone cares about where they live."

Hodgkin's space has eight fine lamps of his own design and is packed with chintz-covered furniture. "I want it to have a claustrophobic, rich appearance. It's not a real room, it's a fantasy room. It is not a work of art. Some of these rooms are mine is not. It has nothing to do with real life, it has nothing to do with art."



Marc Camille Chaimowicz's room.



Howard Hodgkin's room.

Could he live in it?
"Not for a minute."
Hodgkin says he wanted his room to be inviting, and it is. His pride, and now his sorrow, is the handsome patinated bronze

lamps. "The manufacturer said I had made a Model T Ford. Unfortunately they are priced like works of art. So instead of a Model T, I've made a Rolls-Royce."

"I've always wanted a lamp that looks like a

lamp — you could use these everywhere," he says sadly. "I'm proud of them. Lighting is a pain for everyone, it can ruin an interior. After sex and money," he says. "It is the biggest pain."

Making a VCR User-Friendly

by Hans Fintel

NEW YORK — Robert Frost defined poetry as "that which gets lost in translation." Frost didn't tell all. It's not just the poetry that slips between the cracks; often the sense is lost, too. Anyone who has looked at a typical instruction manual for video cassette recorders can testify to that.

Some of these helpful booklets are not so much translated as transmogrified from the Japanese, often leaving the owners of video recorders in a haze about all those knobs, buttons and switches. Even if translation successfully surmounts the hurdles of language, the text itself rarely ventures beyond terse description.

That's hardly enough for the novice who needs to know not just the basic function of the various controls but also their proper application: when, why and how they are to be used to make the viewing more enjoyable and convenient. With this in mind, let us embark on a guided tour of the more common video controls.

When breaking in a brand-new video cassette recorder, it is a good idea to make sure the output from the recorder is optimally matched to the television set displaying the picture, so that the signal is transferred from one component to the other without loss or distortion.

The quickest and easiest way to verify this is to place a prerecorded tape in the VCR, tune the television set to the appropriate vacant channel and watch the picture while slowly turning the fine-tuning control of the television set. Have the control in the position yielding the clearest picture.

While primary control functions are often self-explanatory, viewers are frequently unaware of ancillary uses. For example, the Pause control obviously stops recording or playback temporarily and is most often used to delete commercials when recording a telecast.

What many viewers fail to realize is that the same control may be used to create smooth transitions between different segments on the same tape.

Usually the picture "breaks up" between different "takes" on the tape, causing the sort of visual disruption known as a "glitch" among aficionados. To avoid the glitch, play to the end of the last completed scene on the tape and then hit Pause. While still in Pause, press the Record button for the beginning of the next segment and — only after that — release the Pause button. The result will be a smooth, glitch-free transition between two recorded segments.

On many models, the Pause button also serves as a stop-action control, displaying a still picture (freeze-frame) when pressed during playback. In older video recorders (having only two magnetic heads rather than the four now commonly employed for special effects) the still pictures are often marred by horizontal stripes. Sometimes it is possible to get rid of those disturbing stripes by adjusting the so-called tracking control.

However, this is not the main purpose of the tracking control. Its chief function is to facilitate the playing of tapes not recorded on your own machine. When you swap tapes with your friends (or when playing prerecorded tapes) it may happen that the heads of the machine that produced the tape were not in exact alignment with your own VCR. This also produces those disturbing bars across the picture, and the tracking control should be rotated until they disappear.

In addition to slow motion, some video recorders permit frame-by-frame viewing in playback. This is useful for analyzing actions that normally occur at high speed.

A friend of mine — an ardent golfer — had videotapes taken of himself on the links; he later analyzed his swing in split-second segments with the frame-by-frame feature on his VCR. Afterward he switched to slow motion to establish the continuity between those segments. He is convinced that this helped him recognize problems in muscle coordination and to improve his game.

Slow motion is also handy for viewing instructional tapes, such as cooking lessons, home-repair hints or exercises.

A few video recorders have reverse play among their special effects. Except for people who naturally do things backward, I can think of no practical use for this one.

Two controls frequently confusing to novices are Audio Dub and Video Dub. Audio Dub lets you replace the program's sound track with a narrative of your own while keeping the picture intact. Video Dub lets you push pictures on the tape while retaining the original sound.

These functions may be useful to serious videophiles exploring the more challenging and creative aspects of the medium, but they are not likely to be of much concern to the casual viewer.

Back to Nature, and Other Majorcan Pitfalls

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

P UERTO ALCUDIA, Majorca — Goethe once wrote with yearning about "the land where the lemon trees bloom," and in an old movie Jean Gabin seduced a girl simply by murmuring "mimosa, mimosa." She was not the only person who found the idea of the south seductive, which is perhaps why thousands of Majorca's retired foreign residents come from Denmark, Sweden, West Germany and England — countries notorious for the grimness of their winter weather.

Here, statistics for the last 10 years show a daily average of 4 hours of sunshine in December, more than 5 hours in January and 6.4 in February. Even autumn does not exist. The Majorcan language has no word for it; the season from Sept. 21 till Dec. 21 is called "winter spring."

After the parched summer, the rains come in October and everything bursts into flower and carries right on. There are roses at Christmas and in February the mimosa is in full bloom and the countryside is pink with almond blossoms.

No matter what time of year a retired northern couple arrive here to settle down, they immediately go about realizing the garden of

their youthful fancies. Having bought a house with a small plot of land, they call in the local plant-nursery man. "We must have a mimosa, a lemon tree and a palm big enough to sit under." If they are lucky, the Garden of Eden is represented by a fig tree already in place.

The local gardener may protest. So many trees should not be planted so close together; the lemon must be to a protected, sun-drenched spot. But he is in the business of selling plants and trees, so he follows his instructions. (Most retirees are desk-job people whose gardening experience is slight.)

Five years later the palm has grown so frondy that it casts the sun terrace in perpetual gloom. The lemon tree produces rock-hard fruit the size of walnuts. The slender trunk of the mimosa, having been placed in a wind corridor, has long since snapped in two. As for the fig, its roots have burrowed under the wall and burst open the neighbor's septic tank: cost of repair, \$200.

Still, dreams are not so readily abandoned. The retirees begin to diversify, and a not-so-friendly rivalry begins. Many go to the trouble and expense of importing seeds and potted plants from greenhouses back home in order to display something no one else has. The first season they can grow, but usually a year or two later something goes wrong. One woman brought in bell pepper seedlings, which were

the envy of her neighbors. The following season their carefully collected seeds produced skinny, pallid peppers of the local variety. The cause was cross pollination. Azaleas from the Netherlands, cyclamen from West Germany faded and turn brown in spite of intensive care.

In fact, intensive care is often the problem. In their eagerness to help nature along, many amateur gardeners kill their almond trees and cacti with over-watering. One man, determined to produce the biggest of everything, fed sackloads of horse manure to his flowers and choked them with a most magnificent crop of weeds.

Some foreign garden buffs, however, have managed well.

Mr. Lundborg boasts of his roses, which are enormous. How does he do it? He is secretive. No one knows that he is an ardent fisherman and that his wife hates fish. His catches are buried in the rose bed.

Mrs. Stauffenberger, whose plants are always in perfect health, says she sings to any that look peaked. She is believed until someone finds out her trick: Whenever something isn't doing well, she digs it up and replaces it with a newly bought one.

Then there is Mr. Parker. He is the only one able to grow curly parsley year after year. With everyone else the curly parsley comes uncured the second season. Then his secret was discovered: a botanist son who regularly mails him new seeds from England.

On arrival on the island, most foreigners show a certain contempt for the typical Majorcan home garden. It has no grass, no herbaceous borders, no lavish display beds. The bushes and shrubs, all perennials, are stuck in the bare earth higgledy-piggledy like currants on a bun.

The reasoning behind this is logical. Until a decade ago few towns had running water. Rain, which every household caught in cisterns, was considered much too precious to waste on grass and annuals. Also, as the Majorcan wants flowers all year round, the currants of his hum are judiciously selected so that something is always in bloom.

Not a few foreigners have followed suit. One Swede, who started out with one of the island's most exotic gardens — camelias, begonias, even a frangipani — could always be seen manuring, building windbreaks, loosening the soil and watering incessantly. Recently, someone passing his house was astonished to see this elderly man leaning wearily on his shovel in a grassless plot planted with Majorcan stand-bys — heather, a strawberry tree and several yuccas, all immune to blights and bugs.

He shrugged and explained: "Every year the ground gets farther and farther down."

Time for an Herb Garden

by Michael B. Trimble

A n economical way to start a new herb garden is from seed, and this is the time to do it. The most popular annual and perennial herbs grow readily provided they have a cool, sunny space to get started indoors before it is time to move them out into the garden.

Among the annual herbs to try, depending on where you live, are sweet basil, the showy calendulas, caraway, dill, perilla and summer savory. Among the perennial herbs are lemon balm, chamomile, fennel, germander, hyssop, lavender, mint, rue, sage, common and fern-leaved tansy and thymes.

Most perennials mentioned germinate within one to two weeks after sowing, but germander may require 30 days. Lavender also has a reputation as a finicky herb to start from seed, although personal experience has found it cooperative when treated correctly. Some prefer to grow lavender from nursery-grown plants.

Herbs germinate well in seed-starting mixtures available commercially. Or mix your own with one part milled sphagnum moss to one part coarse builder's sand, to give herb seeds a good start in life. As you blend sphagnum moss and sand, slowly add water until the mixture has been thoroughly moistened.

To start seeds, any well-drained container

can be used, provided it is at least two inches deep. Clay or plastic flower pots help each herb to have its own pot, properly labeled. Or use milk cartons with drainage holes punched in the bottoms.

Fill each container to within a half-inch of the top. The better contact seed makes with its growing medium, the more likely it will germinate. Once the container is filled with seed-starting mix, gently firm down to eliminate air pockets and produce a level, uniform seed bed. If the planting medium has been moistened during the mixing process, firming it will also squeeze out excess moisture.

If the seeding mix is dry, set the container in a saucer of warm water until the top is moist to touch. Remove from the water and firm the mix once again to drain away any surplus water. Now you are ready to sow herb seeds. Space seed carefully so seedlings do not crowd one another. Unless the packet cautions against it, lightly sprinkle growing medium over the seeds and moisten with a misting device.

Place the containers where they receive diffuse or low light. They should be kept in a warm room — 70 degrees Fahrenheit (21 degrees centigrade) — to speed germination, ideally on a propagating mat to supply bottom



Continued on page 11

What's Doing in Miami Beach



Art exhibits may be encountered at several places, such as Lowe Art Museum at the University of Miami in Coral Gables (tel: 305-284-3535), which offers free displays of Oriental, European and American art. The Bacardi Art Gallery, 2100 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami (tel: 305-573-8511), changes displays periodically.

Among more modestly priced Miami Beach hotels are the Cardozo/Cariyle Hotels, 1250 and 1300 Ocean Drive in the Art Deco District (tel: 305-534-2135), with rates of \$40, increasing to \$45 during the winter.

In Miami the Omni Hotel, 1601 Biscayne Boulevard (tel: 305-374-0000), a 20-story structure with more than 150 retail shops under the same roof, is centrally situated. Rooms are \$100. Other major hotel chains — Holiday Inn, Howard Johnson, Hyatt, Marriott and Sheraton — have several hotels around the city.

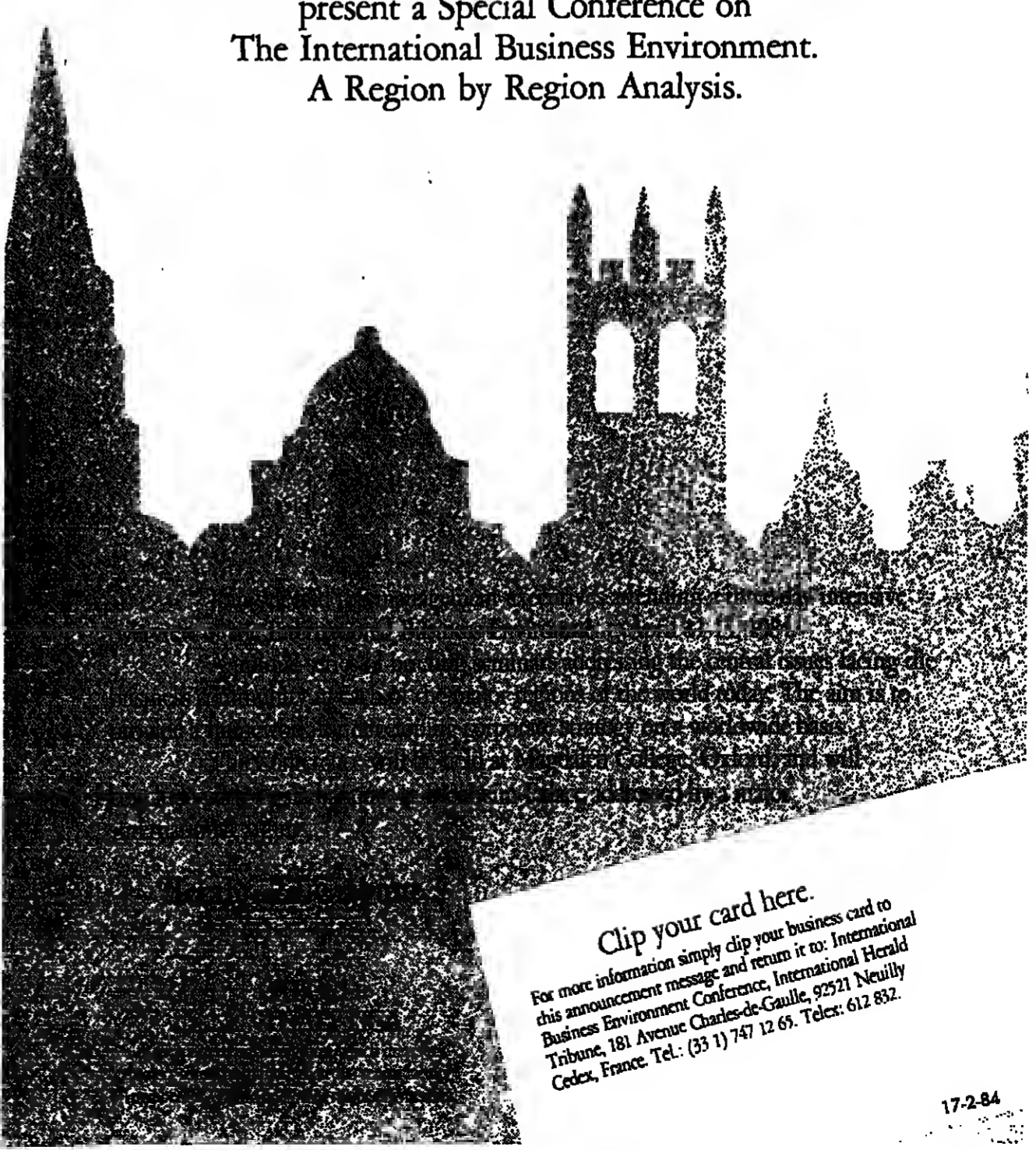
The delicately cut leaves of most yarrowes give them a fernlike appearance frequently missing in a sunny garden. By choosing among the different species, there can be flower clusters of red, pink, yellow or white blooming throughout the hottest days of summer. The finely incised leaves of fern-leaved tansy make it another good choice for that sunny garden where foliar diversity is wanted. ■

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Set a little back from the road are permanent stalls, with fine signs. They advertise Famous Fish Head Curries, Roasted Duck Porridge and a choice of meats: Turtle, Tortoise, Mutton, Frog and Chicken. Families perch on the breakwater eating, with the waves lapping. It is something of a cultural feast.

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lawn into submission, consider turning under the grass, working in a bit of compost and planting that spot with one or more of the mat forming herbs. A combination of chamomile and thyme can furnish a fragrant expanse of green that will thrive in the sun. These herbs can also stand up to a modest amount of foot

the different species, there can be flower clusters of red, pink, yellow or white blooming throughout the hottest days of summer. The finely incised leaves of fern-leaved tansy make it another good choice for that sunny garden where foliar diversity is wanted. ■

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1984

Statistics Index
AMER. prices P.16
NYSE prices P.17
Commodity prices P.18
Currency rates P.19
Dividends P.20
Earnings reports P.21
P.16 Price Rate Notes P.M.
P.17 Gold Markets P.18
P.18 High & Low P.19
P.19 Interest Rates P.20
P.20 OTC Stock P.21
P.21 Other Markets P.22

Page 13

TECHNOLOGY

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE

Breakthrough in Steel Processing Expected to Be Boon for Mini-Mills

NEW YORK — The biggest breakthrough in steel technology in decades appears to be in the offing. The prospect strikes fear into the hearts of major U.S. steel companies — but mini-mills, the small steelmakers that use electric furnaces to produce steel from scrap, are rejoicing about it.

The breakthrough, which many analysts say is at most three years away, hinges on improving the process known as continuous casting. It would enable mini-mills to produce a highly profitable product that cannot now make: flat-rolled steel, used in automobiles, appliances, roofing and oil drums.

Continuous casters are machines that shape molten steel directly into semifinished forms, such as slabs, thus eliminating the expense of pouring ingots, reheating them and reshaping them into slabs.

Since the first domestic mini-mills began operating about 25 years ago, they have stepped up their challenge to the major steelmakers by learning, year after year, to make more sophisticated, higher-profit products, such as seamless pipe and small I-beams. And if the mini-mills can produce steel sheet, they can invade the one important haven where the major integrated companies have so far been safe from their onslaught.

F. Kenneth Iverson, chief executive officer of Nucor Corp., of Charlotte, North Carolina, perhaps the most successful U.S. mini-mill company, predicts that the breakthrough will come in the next three years with the development of continuous casters that can produce semifinished steel slabs only one and a half inches (3.81 centimeters) thick.

The thinnest slabs that nonexperimental continuous casters can now produce are about six inches thick. To transform these slabs into thin sheets often requires a dozen rolling machines, which can cost as much as \$500 million — more than the cost of the mini-mill itself.

With one-and-a-half-inch slabs, however, far fewer rolling machines would be needed to reduce them to the thickness of sheet — one-tenth of an inch, for example. Thus, analysts say, a cost-conscious entrepreneur could build a 100,000-ton-a-year mini-mill — electric furnaces and continuous casters, in addition to the rolling mill — for \$200 million or less. That is a price tag the mini-mill companies can afford.

This means the mini-mills would have to invest \$200 a ton to produce flat-rolled steel, while integrated steelmakers, which make steel from iron ore, coke and limestone, have to invest \$150 a ton.

This huge difference in capital costs is just one reason the large steelmakers dread the entry of the mini-mills into the flat-rolled market. Mini-mills have the further advantage of lower transportation costs — they are often built near the regional markets they serve — and higher productivity, which is sometimes less than two worker-hours a ton compared with more than six at many integrated mills.

Mr. Iverson, who is monitoring seven experimental programs seeking to develop thin slabs, said he would not consider going into flat-rolled steel unless he thought he could produce it for \$100 a ton, or about 20 percent more cheaply than the integrated companies do.

'Once Every 50 Years'

"It would be revolutionary," he said about the concept of flat-rolling by mini-mills. "It's the type of major development in steel technology that comes along once every 50 years."

Because of Mr. Iverson's enthusiasm, many analysts predict that Nucor will be the first domestic mini-mill to produce flat-rolled steel. Some say Nucor or foreign mini-mills may install this process in the next three years.

But Joseph Rokop, a Pittsburgh engineer responsible for several breakthroughs in continuous casting, is not so optimistic. He stresses the difficulties involved in producing thin slabs by continuous casting. When the molten steel is very thin, he says, it cools unevenly, causing flaws in the steel.

Thus, Mr. Rokop says, despite the cost advantages, once the mini-mills can make flat-rolled steel they will still not be able to steal a large part of this market from the heavyweights immediately.

Certainly the first flat-rolled steel they make will not have the smooth finish or sophisticated coatings to satisfy the demands of the automobile and appliance markets. The steel sheet the mini-mills produce would likely be used for pallets and drums or for roofs or decks in housing. But the major steelmakers would know that, as the technology advanced, it would only be a matter of time before the mini-mills started making higher-quality sheet.

"Minis will start small in the flat-rolled market, but they will carve off certain niches within that market," said Louis L. Schorsch, an economist with the Congressional Budget Office and co-author of "Steel: Upheaval in a Basic Industry." "That will have a sudden, very strong downward pressure on prices on those product lines, which will make the integrated companies very unhappy."

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Official figures for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates of 4:00 pm EST.

	\$	D.M.	£	FF.	Y.	Sw.	S.F.	Y.
Amsterdam	2.022	4.365	112.93	36.45	0.3524	5.514	127.57	129.75
Brussels	2.022	4.365	112.93	36.45	0.3524	5.514	127.57	129.75
London	1.445	3.066	110.98	35.92	0.3524	5.514	127.57	129.75
Milan	1.445	3.066	110.98	35.92	0.3524	5.514	127.57	129.75
New York	1.445	3.066	110.98	35.92	0.3524	5.514	127.57	129.75
Paris	1.445	3.066	110.98	35.92	0.3524	5.514	127.57	129.75
Tokyo	1.445	3.066	110.98	35.92	0.3524	5.514	127.57	129.75
Zurich	1.445	3.066	110.98	35.92	0.3524	5.514	127.57	129.75
1 U.S.	0.8932	0.8932	0.8932	0.8932	0.8932	0.8932	0.8932	0.8932
1 SDR	1.3811	1.3811	1.3811	1.3811	1.3811	1.3811	1.3811	1.3811

Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
100% U.S.	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
100% U.S.	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
100% U.S.	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
100% U.S.	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
100% U.S.	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
100% U.S.	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
100% U.S.	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
100% U.S.	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Source: Reuters. 1 U.S. dollar = 100 cents. (a) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (d) Units of 100. (e) Units of 1,000. (f) Units of 10. (g) Not quoted. (h) Not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 16

	1M.	3M.	6M.	9M.	12M.	15M.	18M.	21M.	24M.	30M.	36M.	42M.	48M.	54M.	60M.	66M.	72M.	78M.	84M.	90M.	96M.	102M.	108M.	114M.	120M.	126M.	132M.	138M.	144M.	150M.	156M.	162M.	168M.	174M.	180M.	186M.	192M.	198M.	204M.	210M.	216M.	222M.	228M.	234M.	240M.	246M.	252M.	258M.	264M.	270M.	276M.	282M.	288M.	294M.	300M.	306M.	312M.	318M.	324M.	330M.	336M.	342M.	348M.	354M.	360M.	366M.	372M.	378M.	384M.	390M.	396M.	402M.	408M.	414M.	420M.	426M.	432M.	438M.	444M.	450M.	456M.	462M.	468M.	474M.	480M.	486M.	492M.	498M.	504M.	510M.	516M.	522M.	528M.	534M.	540M.	546M.	552M.	558M.	564M.	570M.	576M.	582M.	588M.	594M.	600M.	606M.	612M.	618M.	624M.	630M.	636M.	642M.	648M.	654M.	660M.	666M.	672M.	678M.	684M.	690M.	696M.	702M.	708M.	714M.	720M.	726M.	732M.	738M.	744M.	750M.	756M.	762M.	768M.	774M.	780M.	786M.	792M.	798M.	804M.	810M.	816M.	822M.	828M.	834M.	840M.	846M.	852M.	858M.	864M.	870M.	876M.	882M.	888M.	894M.	900M.	906M.	912M.	918M.	924M.	930M.	936M.	942M.	948M.	954M.	960M.	966M.	972M.	978M.	984M.	990M.	996M.	1000M.
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Notes convertible to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States

Discount Rate 5 1/2%
Federal Funds 5 1/2%
Prime Rate 8 1/2%
3-month T-bill 7 1/2%
6-month T-bill 7 1/2%
9-month T-bill 7 1/2%
12-month T-bill 7 1/2%
15-month T-bill 7 1/2%
18-month T-bill 7 1/2%
21-month T-bill 7 1/2%
24-month T-bill 7 1/2%
27-month T-bill 7 1/2%
30-month T-bill 7 1/2%
33-month T-bill 7 1/2%
36-month T-bill 7 1/2%
39-month T-bill 7 1/2%
42-month T-bill 7 1/2%
45-month T-bill 7 1/2%
48-month T-bill 7 1/2%
51-month T-bill 7 1/2%
54-month T-bill 7 1/2%
57-month T-bill 7 1/2%
60-month T-bill 7 1/2%
63-month T-bill 7 1/2%
66-month T-bill 7 1/2%
69-month T-bill 7 1/2%
72-month T-bill 7 1/2%
75-month T-bill 7 1/2%
78-month T-bill 7 1/2%
81-month T-bill 7 1/2%
84-month T-bill 7 1/2%
87-month T-bill 7 1/2%
90-month T-bill 7 1/2%
93-month T-bill 7 1/2%
96-month T-bill 7 1/2%
99-month T-bill 7 1/2%
102-month T-bill 7 1/2%
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U.K. Plans Tight Rein On Spending

London — The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced plans Thursday to keep state spending firmly in check in the next three years, in line with Mrs. Thatcher's monetarist policy.

Spending by the Conservative government should rise from £120 billion (\$173 billion) to £136 billion by 1987 but in fact remain broadly constant after allowing for inflation, the government said in a policy paper.

Peter Rees, deputy finance minister, said that, as a share of the national wealth, public spending will actually fall as Britain comes out of the recession, providing scope for eventual cuts in personal and corporate taxes.

Commentators said Mrs. Thatcher's commitment to keep state spending in check would go some way toward reassuring Conservative supporters eager to see the state's role in British life reduced.

Since she took office in 1979, state spending has risen from 40 percent to 43 percent of gross domestic product, largely under the pressure of higher military spending and welfare payments to the unemployed, but it is expected to fall to 42 percent of GDP in 1984-85.

Nigel Lawson, chancellor of the exchequer, has already signaled that there will be no tax cuts in his March 13 budget for the financial year that starts in April.

The government expects to reap £5.9 billion in the next three years from sales of state industries to private investors, the policy paper said. British Telecom and British Airways are due for this so-called "privatization" in 1984-85.

Planned spending on the military has been cut by £300 million from previous forecasts for 1983-



Nigel Lawson

January Vehicle Output Flat in West Germany

Frankfurt — West German vehicle production held steady in January around the average monthly level of the final quarter of 1983, although daily car output was 15 percent higher than it had been in January 1983, the German Auto Industry Association said Thursday.

January production totaled 389,400—363,600 of which were cars and 25,800 commercial vehicles. In January 1983, output of cars was 301,800 and of commercial vehicles 23,300. The increase in commercial-vehicle production came mainly in the small-van sector, the group said.

Portable Computer Readied by IBM

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. will market its first portable computer within a month, according to dealers who said they were being notified to expect the machine.

Details of the portable, which would mark a significant addition to IBM's line of home and personal computers, were not disclosed. The machine, which is being developed by IBM's Research Division, is expected to be marketed in the second half of 1984.

An IBM spokesman said Wednesday night, "We neither confirm nor deny reports of this kind that speculate on future product announcements."

The dealers said they expected the new computer to sell for about \$3,000. Industry sources predicted it will be 25-pound (11.25-kilogram) transportable computer that can run virtually all the programs designed for the IBM Personal Computer.

The move appears to confront several of IBM's newest competitors, which have made a place in the portable-computer market that IBM has shied away from.

The hardest hit may be Compaq Computer Corp., a two-year-old company that had \$111 million in revenue last year. It had a very popular IBM-compatible portable that can fit under an airplane seat. Compaq's basic machine is priced at \$3,000 with one floppy disk drive, and one dealer said, "IBM plans to put that price under considerable pressure."

"It's a very aggressive move on IBM's part and a way of generating excitement by announcing several products in quick succession," said Stephen P. Cohen, a vice president of Gartner Group, a research group in Stamford, Connecticut, that fol-

lows IBM closely. Compaq's other products have been enjoying themselves for a while, he said. "But the game may be ending."

But Rod Canon, Compaq's president and chief executive, said Wednesday, "We definitely think this is something we can stand and weather very well." He said the company was partly protected against IBM's entry by its new product, the Compaq Plus, which has a "hard disk" that enables it to store more programs and data than a floppy disk. He said he did not believe it likely that IBM would offer a hard disk as late as initially.

Industry experts have been speculating IBM to announce a portable version of its Personal Computer for some time. A prototype of the machine is said to have been designed some time ago and is under wraps, awaiting a decision about the best time to bring it to market.

But few expected that decision early in the year. The company believed to be having difficulty locating critical parts, including Intel 8088 microprocessors that are the heart of its new line of consumer products, because the Personal Computer and the less expensive and less powerful PCjr, the company designed for the home market, was shipped in November and began appearing on retail shelves last month.

"I think they realize that the move is not stirring up much enthusiasm," one dealer said.

Other retailers said IBM probably forced to move now because a host of new portables, largely from Japanese companies, are beginning to enter the market. Some sell for as little as \$2,500. The industry sources said IBM also believed to be developing a very lightweight "laptop" model portable computer.

Air Force Pact Gives GE Military-Engine Lead

(Continued from Page 13)

GE taking the lead in the next few years. The air force's surprise decision, initially for 120 GE F-105 engines valued at \$500 million, is potentially valued at \$5 billion to \$9 billion if the one-year order to supply engines for General Dynamics' F-16 fighter is renewed in subsequent years.

A few days after the air force announcement, the Navy dropped the other shoe, saying that it intends to switch from Pratt & Whitney to GE engines to power Grumman's F-14 Tomcat. The Navy's top-ranked fighter, GE also has the order to supply the engines for 50 B-1 bombers.

"This moves GE very firmly into the lead as far as military engines are concerned," said Wolfgang Demisch, an aerospace analyst at First Boston. He and other GE watchers give much of the credit to Mr. Rowe, 52, who applied many commercial manufacturing and marketing techniques to the company's military business.

"Brian was sent in to oversee the commercial side and to make sure the military business didn't continue to slip away," Mr. Demisch continued.

Taking away the P-14 and F-16 business, Mr. Rowe says, required long work and close attention to what Pratt was doing. GE insists that it chose a drastic and effective overhaul of its manufacturing process rather than intense congressional and Pentagon lobbying as the way to win the military-engine contract.

But at about the same time, Pratt was running into serious quality questions concerning its engines. The air force was having severe

problems with the company's F-100 engine, which powered both the F-16 and McDonnell Douglas' F-15.

"The longer it took them to correct the problem, the longer we hung in there," Mr. Rowe said. "They started a political campaign to end the competition rather than fix their planes."

Pratt maintains, however, that its engine troubles have been corrected. As evidence, the company points to the recent order by the air force for 40 F-100 engines for use on the F-15.

But even if the quality and performance of the engines are comparable, GE clearly has beaten Pratt in controlling production costs. Under Mr. Rowe's direction, the company has been investing \$100 million a year in its engine business.

The results can be seen in the sophisticated six-year-old computer system that monitors flight simulations at the Evendale plant. The system reduces the need for technicians from four to one.

And huge overhead cranes have been installed at Evendale that suspend engines from the ceiling, reducing the need for lifting and turning during assembly. A plant in Wilmington, North Carolina, that had made nuclear-reactor parts was converted to make rotating engine parts.

"GE paid a lot more attention to the nuts and bolts of low-cost manufacturing," said First Boston's Mr. Demisch. "They're probably the lowest-cost manufacturer."

forced, for example, to accept only a one-year contract, a provision that will shave 1 to 1½ percentage points from its profit margins.

GE also offered the air force a 1,000-hour warranty, the first of its type on a military engine. And it agreed to let the air force go directly to its suppliers for spare parts, cutting GE out of some of the lucrative replacement business.

"These are incentives to us to do better," Mr. Rowe argues. "You don't get anything for nothing in this life." He is sanguine at this point, contending that the agreements will be profitable despite the concessions.

Because of slow aircraft sales to the airlines and unrelenting competition from Pratt, GE's commercial-engine business, however, is languishing. Military business now accounts for 60 percent of the group's revenue because of the explosion in Defense Department spending and strong exports.

The strength on the military side is quite recent. In fact, the outlook was pretty dismal in the late 1970s. GE had placed much of its hopes for military business on supplying the engine for Rockwell's B-1 bomber, and the company was left in the lurch when the Carter administration canceled the project, which was later restored by the Reagan administration. Earlier in

the decade, GE had lost out to Pratt in its original bid to supply engines for the advanced air force and navy fighters.

"When we lost the B-1, we ourselves together, and asked, 'What can we do?'" Mr. Rowe said. At the time, Fred McFee, who retired, was head of the engine division and Mr. Rowe was vice president of the commercial-engine division.

Originally, the idea was to get the bomber engine for commercial use, a project that successfully reduced the CFM56 engine, which was used in the Boeing 737, the Airbus A-320 and the KC-107, a military tanker. Many DC-8s also being retrofitted with the engine in a costly effort to cut down on noise and fuel consumption.

Finding commercial applications for military engines has been a part of the aircraft-engine business, but the GE engine were not eager to try to adapt a bomber's engine for use in a fighter craft. That project, however, was ultimately successful. "There was a lot of skepticism about our organization," Mr. Rowe says. "They thought it was merely going to stunt."

In 1982, the engine division announced it had earned \$161 million on revenue of \$3.4 billion, accounting for 11 percent of GE's total revenue and 10 percent of its earnings. Results last year are not available, but corporate spokesmen said preliminary figures show a considerable "weakness" in commercial engines.

GE's engines are adaptable, used on naval ships and as electrical generators.

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Hong Kong Clears Plan For Financial Futures

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

Mercedes-Benz Sales Increase 2.5%;

Company Profits Called 'Satisfactory'

STUTTGART (Reuters) — Daimler-Benz AG said Thursday its posted 1983 profit last year was world group sales rose 2.5 percent to 100 billion DM (\$14.8 billion).

The company said it had no details of profits, or dividend prospects. Daimler increased its profit to 921 million DM from 826 million DM in 1982 and raised its dividend to 10.5 DM from 10, as well as a 1-DM bonus.

The company said a strong level of output-capacity use, an increase in the share of total sales and a favorable exchange rate all aided results. However, lower capacity use in the commercial-vehicles division and competition over prices and conditions in many markets led to profits last year, Daimler said.

Foresees Unchanged Dividend

CH (Reuters) — Allianz Versicherungs AG foresees an unchanged dividend of 30 DM for 1983 results despite a 20 percent increase in 1983 profits, Mr. Schieren said.

The company said it had no details of profits, or dividend prospects. Allianz increased its profit to 1,150 million DM from 950 million DM in 1982 and raised its dividend to 30 DM from 25 DM, as well as a 5-DM bonus.

The company said a strong level of output-capacity use, an increase in the share of total sales and a favorable exchange rate all aided results. However, lower capacity use in the commercial-vehicles division and competition over prices and conditions in many markets led to profits last year, Allianz said.

rische Vereinsbank Raises Profit

CH (Reuters) — Bayerische Vereinsbank AG had a 20 percent increase in 1983 profits, Mr. Schieren said.

The company said it had no details of profits, or dividend prospects. Bayerische Vereinsbank increased its profit to 1,150 million DM from 950 million DM in 1982 and raised its dividend to 30 DM from 25 DM, as well as a 5-DM bonus.

The company said a strong level of output-capacity use, an increase in the share of total sales and a favorable exchange rate all aided results. However, lower capacity use in the commercial-vehicles division and competition over prices and conditions in many markets led to profits last year, Bayerische Vereinsbank said.

Kong Telephone Profit Rises

KONG (Reuters) — Hong Kong Telephone reported Thursday its profit rose 38 percent to 403.3 million Hong Kong dollars (\$10.1 million) from 290.6 million Hong Kong dollars in 1982.

The company said it had no details of profits, or dividend prospects. Hong Kong Telephone increased its profit to 403.3 million Hong Kong dollars from 290.6 million Hong Kong dollars in 1982 and raised its dividend to 11.5 cents from 10.5 cents, as well as a 1-DM bonus.

The company said a strong level of output-capacity use, an increase in the share of total sales and a favorable exchange rate all aided results. However, lower capacity use in the commercial-vehicles division and competition over prices and conditions in many markets led to profits last year, Hong Kong Telephone said.

Jobless Total Increases 0.8%

(Reuters) — French unemployment rose 0.8 percent to 2,137,600 in January from 2,118,600 in December, according to a survey by January 1983, the government said.

The company said it had no details of profits, or dividend prospects. French unemployment increased to 2,137,600 in January from 2,118,600 in December, according to a survey by January 1983, the government said.

ota's Exports Fall, Nissan's Rise

O (Reuters) — Toyota Motor Corp. said Thursday its total exports fell to 128,629 in January from 142,818 in December and a year earlier.

The company said it had no details of profits, or dividend prospects. Toyota Motor Corp. said its total exports fell to 128,629 in January from 142,818 in December and a year earlier.

l Crown, Chesapeake to Merge

NTA (UPI) — Royal Crown Cos., the U.S. beverage company, said Thursday that it has reached an agreement to merge with Chesapeake Corp., an affiliate of Victor Posner, a Florida businessman.

The company said it had no details of profits, or dividend prospects. Royal Crown Cos. said it has reached an agreement to merge with Chesapeake Corp., an affiliate of Victor Posner, a Florida businessman.

nese Banks Rule Change

Reuters — Leading Japanese banks are set to set up a new financial institution to counter the growing competition from foreign banks.

The company said it had no details of profits, or dividend prospects. Leading Japanese banks are set to set up a new financial institution to counter the growing competition from foreign banks.

Central Assets Fund

Prices as at 17-2-84

11.91
12.27
44.03
41.13
127.80
296.87

Source: Japan Company Management Ltd.
P.O. Box 180, 17 Don Street
Hobart, Tasmania 7000
Tel: (03) 422 2228

Voe-Holbein Int. NV

Adjusted for recent 2% for 1 stock split.
Prices in U.S. dollars

11.91
12.27
44.03
41.13
127.80
296.87

Source: Japan Company Management Ltd.
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Japan Relaxes Rules on Testing Foreign Goods

TOKYO — Japan, bowing to strong pressure from the United States and Europe, relaxed rules Thursday on the testing of some foreign products before they can be sold in Japan.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry officials said Japan would accept foreign laboratories' tests on electrical goods, chemicals and some other products instead of asking companies to pay for Japanese officials to go abroad to do the tests.

Schmidt to Leave BanCal Tri-State

SAN FRANCISCO — In a surprise move, Chauncey E. Schmidt has announced that he plans to resign as head of BanCal Tri-State Corp. after its merger with Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. is completed this spring.

Mr. Schmidt, 52, who owns about 4 percent of BanCal's stock, also said Wednesday that he would step down immediately as chairman and chief executive officer of BanCal's principal subsidiary, Bank of California.

Bonn Posts Rise in GNP

(Continued from Page 13)

1983 rate towards 1.5 percent, the Bundesbank said.

Including seasonal adjustments, the Bundesbank calculated GNP rose about 3.4 percent between the 1982 and 1983 fourth quarters.

Demand in the construction sector for private homes remained high at the end of last year, the Bundesbank said, although the recent rise has flattened out. In the public sector, it noted a marked increase in contracts awarded last autumn.

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Japan				New York Times			
Year	1983	1982	1981	Year	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	22,300	20,300	18,300	Revenue	2,200	2,100	2,000
Profit	1,700	1,600	1,500	Profit	200	190	180
Per Share	1.70	1.60	1.50	Per Share	2.00	1.90	1.80

United States				Philbro-Salem			
Year	1983	1982	1981	Year	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Profit	100	90	80	Profit	100	90	80
Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80

Europe				Storage Tech.			
Year	1983	1982	1981	Year	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Profit	100	90	80	Profit	100	90	80
Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80	Per Share	1.00	0.90	0.80

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

KUBOTA, LTD.

6 3/4% Convertible Debentures Due April 15, 1991

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Holders of the 6 3/4% Convertible Debentures Due April 15, 1991 (the "Debentures") of Kubota, Ltd., a Japanese corporation (the "Company") that pursuant to Article Eleven of the Indenture, dated as of February 1, 1976, between the Company and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee (the "Trustee") the Company has decided to redeem on April 15, 1984 all Debentures then outstanding in accordance with the provisions of the fourth paragraph of the reverse of the Fully Registered Debentures and the fifth paragraph of the Coupon Debentures.

As the Redemption Date, which is April 15, 1984, falls on Sunday, pursuant to the Section 1113 of the Indenture, payment of the interest, principal and premium or conversion of the Debentures may be made on the next Business Day, which is April 16, 1984, with the same force and effect as if made on the Redemption Date.

The price at which the Debentures will be redeemed will be 102.50% of the principal amount thereof (the "Redemption Price") and will be U.S.\$1,025 per U.S.\$1,000 principal amount. In addition, the Company will pay to the holders of the Coupons due on April 15, 1984 the amount of such Coupons upon presentation and surrender of such Coupons in accordance with the provisions of the Debentures and the Coupons. Interest on Fully Registered Debentures will be paid in the usual manner.

The payment of the Redemption Price will be made on and after April 16, 1984 upon presentation and surrender of the Debentures together (in the case of Coupon Debentures) with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after April 15, 1984 at any of the offices of the following Paying Agents:

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Brussels
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Frankfurt/Main
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Paris
Credito Romagnolo S.p.A. (Milano), Milan
Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Amsterdam
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg

All payments will be made in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment of public and private debts at the office specified above in New York City, or, at the option of the Holder, in like coin or currency, at the other offices specified above, by check drawn on, or transfer to a United States bank account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City, subject to any applicable local and other laws and regulations, all in accordance with the provisions of the Debentures and Coupons.

From and after April 15, 1984 interest on the Debentures will cease to accrue and the right to convert the Debentures into shares of Common Stock of the Company will terminate at the close of business on April 16, 1984.

The Debentureholders' attention is called to the fact that in accordance with the provisions of the third paragraph of the reverse of the Fully Registered Debentures and the fourth paragraph of the Coupon Debentures they may convert their Debentures into shares of Common Stock of the Company having a par value of \$50 per share, or at the option of the holders, into American Depositary Shares or European Depositary Shares each representing 20 shares of such Common Stock at the conversion price (with the Debentures taken at their principal amount translated into Japanese yen at the rate of ¥303 equals U.S.\$1) of ¥326.40 per share. Each holder who wishes to convert his Debentures must deposit his Debentures, together (in the case of Coupon Debentures) with all unmatured coupons, (if a Fully Registered Debenture is presented for conversion after April 1, 1984 (the "Regular Record Date") and prior to the opening of business on April 15, 1984, the Debenture must be accompanied by a payment in an amount equal to the interest payable to the holder on April 15, 1984, all other requisite formalities required for conversion before the close of business on April 16, 1984, accompanied by a written notice to convert, the form of which notice is available from any of the Paying Agents.

For the information of the Debentureholders, the reported closing prices of the shares of Common Stock of the Company on the Tokyo Stock Exchange during the period from February 1, 1984 to February 14, 1984 ranged from the high of ¥328 to the low of ¥318 per share. The reported closing price of such shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on February 14, 1984 was ¥318 per share.

Dated: February 17, 1984

KUBOTA, LTD.

U.S. Steel Firms' Strategy in Doubt

Opposition to Merger May Force Industry to Check Options

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Steel industry analysts and executives say that the Justice Department's decision to oppose the merger of Republic Steel Corp. and LTV Corp. would push the ailing U.S. steel industry toward such alternatives as joint ventures, swapping mills or mergers with foreign steelmakers to become more competitive.

At the same time, officials from Republic, the fourth-largest U.S. steel company, and LTV, the parent of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., the third largest, said they would seek to discuss with the Justice Department ways to restructure the merger so it would fall within federal antitrust guidelines.

Schmidt to Leave BanCal Tri-State

SAN FRANCISCO — In a surprise move, Chauncey E. Schmidt has announced that he plans to resign as head of BanCal Tri-State Corp. after its merger with Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. is completed this spring.

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Profit	100	90	80	Profit	100	90	80
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Dated: February 17, 1984

KUBOTA, LTD.

New Issue

All the securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

February, 1984



Nippon Express Co., Ltd.

Tokyo, Japan

unconditionally guaranteed by

The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited

Tokyo, Japan

Swiss Francs 100,000,000

5% Bonds of 1984 due 1994

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NOMURA (SWITZERLAND) LTD.
BANQUE GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER S.A.
DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK (SCHWEIZ) AG

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE (SUISSE) S.A.
INTERNATIONALE GENOSSEN-SCHAFTSBANK AG

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (SWITZERLAND) LTD.

BANCA DI CREDITO COMMERCIALE E MOBILIARE
BANCA SOLARI & BLUM S.A.
BANK IN HUTTWIL
BANK IN INS
BANK LANGENTHAL
BANK OF LANGNAU
BANK NEUMÜNSTER
BANK ROHNER LTD.
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BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS EN SUISSE SA

BANK HEUSSER & CIE AG
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE
CHASSE MANHATTAN BANK (SWITZERLAND)
CITICORP BANK (SWITZERLAND)
COMPAGNIE DE BANQUE
ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS, CBI
IBJ FINANCE LTD.

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THE NIKKO (SWITZERLAND)
FINANCE CO. LTD.
NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU (SWITZERLAND) S.A.
SANWA FINANZ (SCHWEIZ) AG

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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Herl Arnold and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles.
One letter to each square, to form
an ordinary word.

URRYC


____ _
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

GOBUH

____ _
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

DARIFA

____ _
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □



S-17

**WHAT YOU MIGHT
SEE IF YOU REFUSE
HER REQUEST FOR
A MINK COAT.**

[illegible]

DDLE EAST									
spr	4	39	—	4	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr
tu	17	63	—	25	tu	tu	tu	tu	tu
wed	14	64	—	25	wed	wed	wed	wed	wed
th	12	64	—	25	th	th	th	th	th
fr	10	64	—	25	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr

EANIA									
wed	—	—	—	—	no	no	no	no	no
th	—	—	—	—	no	no	no	no	no
fr	—	—	—	—	no	no	no	no	no

NINE? SIX?

ASPIRIN? MICE?

FIBERGLASS?

SORRY, MA'AM, I WAS LOOKING FOR SIMPLISTIC ANSWERS

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3-17

WE'RE HAVING SPAGHETTI AND MEATBALLS FOR DINNER

BUT THAT'S WHAT I HAD FOR LUNCH TODAY

DO I HAVE TO HAVE SPAGHETTI AND MEATBALLS AGAIN FOR DINNER ?

OF COURSE NOT

I'LL SAVE IT AND YOU CAN HAVE IT FOR BREAKFAST

I'D LIKE TO RETURN THIS BOOK

THIS BOOK WAS DUE A YEAR AGO!

I MISSED THE DAY LAST YEAR SO I WAITED FOR IT TO COME AROUND AGAIN

HERB WALKER

YOU'RE LOOKING LOVELY, PET

TALK SENSE

JUST AS YOU WISH. WAIT TIL YOU HEAR THIS

SEND 'EM TO BED HAPPY. IF THEY DON'T WANT TO HEAR THINGS ABOUT THEMSELVES, TELL 'EM AWFUL THINGS ABOUT SOMEBODY ELSE

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ANY LAST WORDS?

I WANT TO LEAVE ALL MY MONEY TO THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

WHAT ABOUT YOUR FAMILY?

THE ASSOCIATION WILL TAKE CARE OF THEM

PANEL 1: MARY RICHARDS: "I FEEL SO GOOD—LIKE A LITTLE PIE MUST FEEL WHEN SHE CAN EAT NO MORE."

PANEL 2: MR. FLEMING: "WE UNWIND! NO DESSERT YET."

PANEL 3: MARY RICHARDS: "AND DON'T YOU PARE ORDER ANY FOR ME. MR. FLEMING—BECAUSE I DON'T HAVE WILL POWER UNFORTUNATELY."

PANEL 4: MR. FLEMING: "ALL RIGHT, I WON'T TRY TO TEMPT YOU! COME ON, I'LL GET YOU HOME! IT'S BEEN A LONG DAY FOR YOU!"

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BRADLEY CO. INC. NEW YORK, N.Y.

IN S.A.M.

I WONDER WHAT LIFE WOULD BE LIKE IF WE NEVER HAD TO EAT.

IT WOULD TAKE SOME GETTING-USED TO.

FOR A TIME, MOTHERS WOULD FIX THEIR FAMILIES THREE SQUARE NOTHINGS A DAY.

JOHN HARTMAN

JAN PANTS 217

[illegible]

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers
in 164 Countries Around the World.

ers 1x1	1.20	1.30	Sandoz	7,100	7,050
Ind	4.30	4.32	SBS	340	330
oker	5.64	5.64	Schindler	2,875	2,850
getion	1.65	1.70	Sulzer	285	280
SA	2	2	Swissair	1,810	1,800
	1.30	1.34			

